

Defence cuts aim at £600m saving

Order for 33 Tornado jets is cancelled

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ORDERS for 33 Tornado aircraft have been cancelled, giving the first firm indication of the direction the government is taking in its review of Britain's defence needs after the upheaval in eastern Europe.

The move is aimed at helping to secure emergency savings of more than £600 million so the defence ministry can stay within its £21.2 billion budget for this year.

Higher-than-expected inflation of 8 per cent has caused the shortfall and the cancellation of 33 of the 41 Tornados the RAF had been promised was not directly related to the government's "options for change" review.

However, Tom King, the defence secretary, acknowledged in the Commons that the decision to trim the Tornado programme did reflect the "emerging picture" from the reappraisal of the country's military requirements for the decade ahead.

More cuts "at the margin" of the defence programme will be announced over the next few weeks, Mr King said. They are needed to adjust his department's spending to a cut of 3 per cent in real terms, which has stemmed from the Treasury's allowance of 5 per cent for inflation this year.

Mr King has already announced an emergency ban on new equipment orders pending an urgent examination of possible immediate savings. Last month, he said that he was seeking reductions of

£350 million, but yesterday he disclosed that the shortfall had grown to more than £600 million.

Mr King added that the measures he was taking which had been largely decided, should enable the moratorium on new equipment contracts to be eased by the end of this month.

Mr King denied that the options for change review, which will lead to the circulation of an internal paper to Margaret Thatcher and ministerial colleagues by the end of next month, was being conducted without involving the three service chiefs.

He also denied there was a rift with Mr Clark, the minister for defence procurement who announced the cut in the Tornado order last night. Mr Clark has produced a report suggesting drastic cuts in Britain's forces and fundamental changes in the way they are deployed. Someone was trying to drive a wedge between them, but they were "singularly unwedged", Mr King told MPs.

Mr King also set out the areas for possible reductions being considered under the review. The most obvious scope for changes was in Europe, which had seen "quite remarkable changes" since the Commons last debated defence spending in October. Forces stationed in Germany could be cut depending on the outcome of arms control negotiations and agreed changes in Nato strategy.

"Obviously, this is one of the main areas we are looking at, covering not only our four divisions in BAOR (one an infantry division based in the UK), but also RAF Germany.

"This is not just a question of scale. If our stationed forces are smaller, then they will need mobility and flexibility and a balanced capability. But they would also not need so much fixed infrastructure - bases, depots and so on - on the present scale."

The review was examining the implications of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact for Britain's capacity to reinforce Nato's northern flank. It was also considering how to respond to the Soviet Union's decision to reduce the size of its navy, while modernizing at the same time.

Mr Clark said it would take a change of government before this country could contribute to the new Europe, because the Conservative government had not appreciated the scale of the change. He added: "We must guard against post-imperial fantasists who would have us donning our pith helmet and charging our east again."

Mr Clark announced that the government would invite tenders for the EH101 Royal Navy helicopter next month. Next year, it would be awarding a prime contract to develop and build an initial batch of the anti-submarine aircraft powered by the Rolls-Royce Turbomeca RTM 322 engine.

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Spending curbs 'will raise rents by 25%'

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT curbs on local authority spending will lead to rises in council house rents of up to 25 per cent, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday.

A survey of spending proposals in city areas from London to Liverpool found that rent rises this year would average 13 per cent, 2 per cent higher than suggested in environment department guidelines. Investment in housing by metropolitan authorities would fall by £640 million or 30 per cent this financial year and by a further £340 million next year. The association blamed the provisions of the Housing and Local Government Act which forbade councils from spending more than a quarter of capital receipts from council house sales on improvements, repairs or new houses.

A prohibition on the use of poll tax income to subsidise council house spending would lead to a fall of 15 per cent in the amount spent on repair and refurbishment of council houses and flats. The situation was worst in London where councils were being forced to go above the 20 per cent rent increase guidelines in order to keep up with repairs.

The document predicted that council rents would rise by £4.55 in greater London to an average of £29.31 a week. The smallest increase would be in Merseyside where rents would rise by an average of 7.5p a week to £20.83.

The survey concluded that more than half of metropolitan authorities would exceed government guidelines for rent increases this year although a quarter would be able to set increases below the rate predicted by Whitehall.

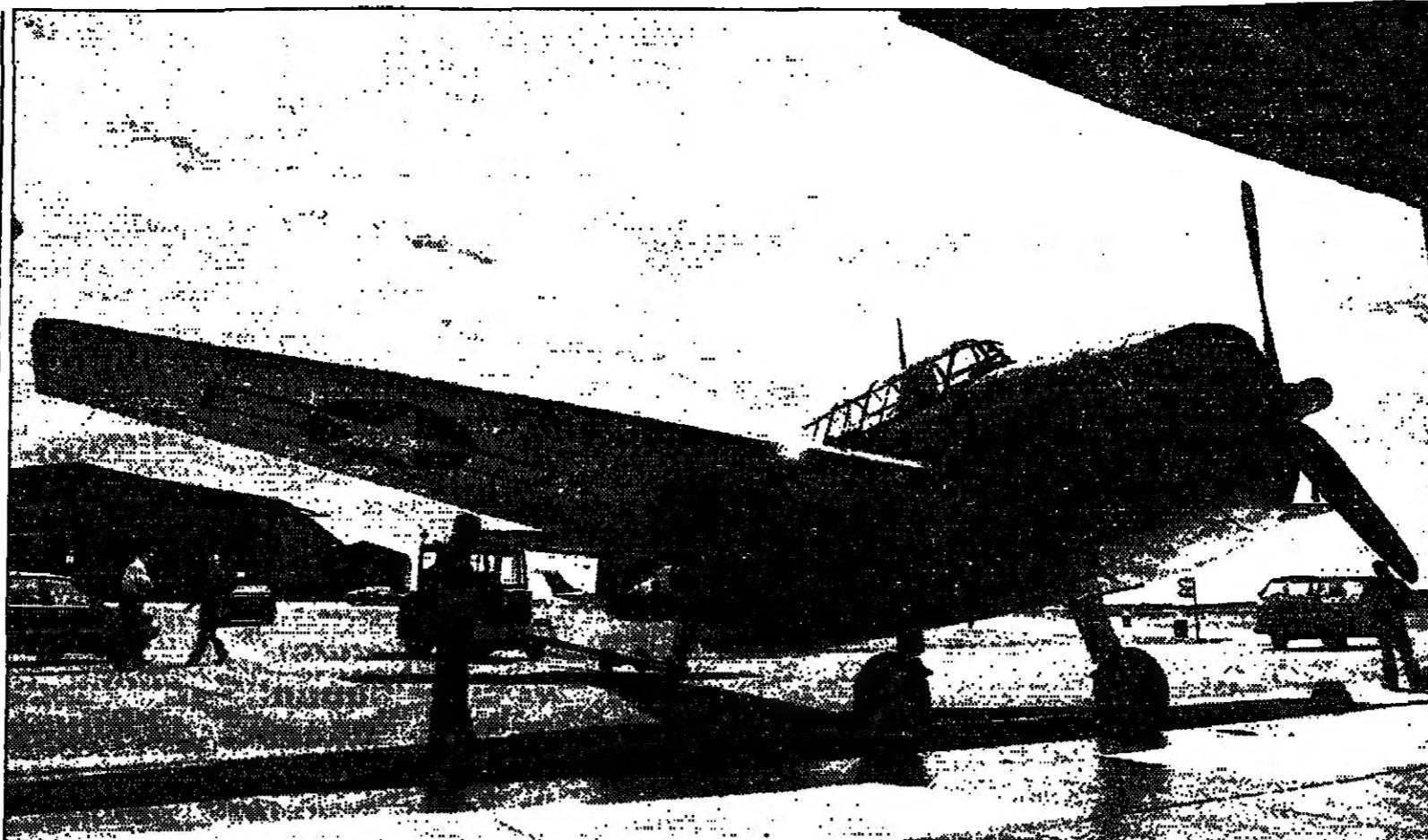
Two thirds of metropolitan authorities would spend more than the government allowance for repair and maintenance and overall spending on council house repairs would be 7 per cent above the figure set by ministers.

Sir Jack Layden, chairman of the association said that the gap between what local authorities were spending on all areas of their activities and the figures recommended by ministers was in danger of becoming "a Grand Canyon". Government claims of "overspending" were based on assessments of spending which wildly under-estimated the amounts that councils had to spend to keep pace with inflation.

Talks between local government leaders and ministers, scheduled for the next fortnight, are expected to centre on claims that the gap between official standard spending assessments and actual council spending could top £3 billion next year, placing many more councils at risk of charge capping.

Second, if either party moves to a different borough the old and new boroughs should be told. Third, if a woman leaves home because of domestic violence she should inform the council. If necessary, she can ask to be registered anonymously for the poll tax so her partner cannot discover where she is. Finally, if a couple are divorcing, they should consult their solicitors about arrangements for paying poll tax. "In this way arrangements can be included in any order for financial provision on divorce."

The society said: "In the context of divorce or domestic violence when one partner is moving out you do not want to find you have to pay your partner's poll tax."



A Grumman Avenger torpedo bomber on the tarmac yesterday at Duxford airfield, Cambridgeshire, awaiting its unveiling by the former

Senator John Tower, of Texas. He is joint chairman of a \$6 million fund-raising campaign to build an American air museum on the site as

a tribute to US airmen who served from British bases in the second world war. The aircraft has been named after President Bush, who

flew a similar model as a US Navy pilot during the war, and has been repainted in the president's flying colours.

Divorcees liable for poll tax

By FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

COPLES who fail to notify the local authority of the breakdown of their relationship will continue to be liable to pay the community charge for each other, the Law Society said.

This potential liability for a partner's poll tax could be imposed on all married couples as well as couples living together as husband and wife, the society said. The liability arises under the personal community charge which is payable by everyone over 18, and also under the standard community charge, payable on second homes.

To prevent continuing liability for a partner's poll tax once a relationship has broken down, the society recommends a number of steps. First, either or both parties should write at once to the local council telling them the relationship has broken down and of any change in address.

Second, if either party moves to a different borough the old and new boroughs should be told. Third, if a woman leaves home because of domestic violence she should inform the council. If necessary, she can ask to be registered anonymously for the poll tax so her partner cannot discover where she is.

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Irish reject criticism over release of Donna Maguire

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Irish government yesterday rejected criticism of the extradition procedure in the Republic after it emerged that Donna Maguire had been released in Dublin earlier this year, despite an extradition request by West Germany.

In a brief statement, the Attorney-general's office said that Ireland fully subscribed to the European convention on extradition and the European convention of the suppression of terrorism. Both were fully reflected in Irish extradition law.

The statement said that in the Maguire case all "appropriate procedures" had been followed. It added that since Miss Maguire was being held in custody it would be improper to comment further.

The Germans made what is believed to have been an informal request for Miss Maguire's extradition last September while she was in custody awaiting trial on charges related to possession of explosives. German police wanted to question her about

IRA attacks on British Army barracks as Osnabrück and the murder of Steven Smith, a corporal, in Hanover in July 1988.

Miss Maguire had been arrested the previous July in Rossare, Co Wexford, after arriving on a ferry from Cherbourg. She was acquitted by a special court in Dublin in February after which her whereabouts were unknown on Sunday.

Irish government sources have suggested that the Germans had not completed warrants in time to secure extradition. It was clear during her trial, at which a German police officer was present as an observer, that the Germans were very interested in questioning her.

Dublin lawyers speculated that the Germans may not have had enough evidence for a specific charge to be brought or may have been caught unawares by her acquittal. They also pointed out that once acquitted, there was no way in which the Irish authorities could keep Miss Maguire

in detention on the off-chance that the Germans might decide they wanted her.

Miss Maguire's mother spoke yesterday of her shock at hearing her 23-year-old daughter had been arrested again. Mrs Patricia Maguire said at her home in John Martin Gardens in Newry, Co Down that the family had been told nothing by the Belgian authorities about the arrest.

"I don't know what is happening, as far as I knew, she had only been in Belgium for a few days," Mrs Maguire said. She would not comment on what her daughter might have been doing there.

Her father runs a steel fabrication business in the town, making railings and fences. Miss Maguire has a younger sister, and two brothers.

A friend said: "This has taken a lot of people by surprise. Her father is a respected businessman."

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Boy killed by plastic bullet 'seen with bomb'

THE jury at an inquest in Belfast was yesterday shown an army video in which a boy aged 15 who was killed by a plastic bullet is allegedly shown rioting on a Belfast street (Edward Gorman writes).

A lawyer for the crown told the court that Seamus Duffy appeared 15 times on the video, taken by the army from a position on the Antim Road, and that at one point it showed him throwing a petrol bomb at a police Land Rover.

Duffy died after being hit in the chest by a plastic bullet fired during rioting in

the Republican New Lodge area of Belfast last summer.

The court was told the bullet was fired by one of two police officers. Neither of them would appear, but statements made by them would be read out.

Duffy's parents, who were present in court, have always claimed that their son was killed without provocation and that he was not involved in rioting.

● A Roman Catholic man aged 37 was recovering in hospital in Belfast last night after a gunman fired indiscrimi-

nately into a home in Glengormley, north of the city, early yesterday.

Several men were later arrested in connection with the apparently sectarian attack, which happened after gunmen smashed a downstairs window with a sledgehammer just after midnight.

The victim, his wife, and the couple who own the house dived for cover as shots were fired into the living room. The injured man, who was not thought to be seriously hurt, was hit in the thigh and abdomen.

Top officer not told of jail riot warning

THE most senior uniformed officer in Strangeways prison on the day of the riot was not told of warnings that it was going to happen, the enquiry into the disturbance was told yesterday.

Alan Zegveldt, a principal officer, said he was told nothing of a written warning from an inmate that the riot would happen in the chapel, nor of two other warnings that had been given to prison officers.

He said: "If all that information had been available to me at the time and it had been evaluated, then I would have asked to see the governor in charge to see what action we were going to take. I would have regarded it as a serious situation."

Lord Justice Woolf, leading the enquiry into the riot and other disturbances in jails in April, described the omission as an unfortunate breakdown in communication.

Mr Zegveldt said that on the Sunday of the riot he was in charge of C wing. He was also the most senior officer below governor rank in the jail. When he arrived on duty he was "pushed for time" after sleeping in, although not late. He would normally have arrived 15 to 30 minutes earlier than needed and would have looked at the log kept in the main centre of the prison.

When he called in the centre box no mention was made to him of the warnings. Mr Zegveldt said he called all officers from the jail's four wings to a briefing because he had sensed there was unrest the previous evening. Asked about the specific warnings of trouble, he said: "I knew nothing about that whatsoever."

He ordered one extra officer from each of the wings to be sent to the chapel service, but only because of the unrest the night before. He assumed this action led people to believe he knew of the warnings. Mr Zegveldt agreed that prisoners entering the chapel should have been searched, although this had never happened while he had been at the prison.

Andrew Collins, QC, for the prison department, said the information warning of a riot - entered in the prison log the night before - had made it appear that it was anonymous. In fact, it had come from a known inmate. Mr Zegveldt agreed it would have been usual for the fact that it had come from a known source to be entered in the log.

Mr Collins said: "That would be vital in assessing the reliability of the information. It appears, does it not, that the information was not sufficient to enable the proper precautions to be taken?" Mr Zegveldt said: "That is correct."

The enquiry continues today.

Sacked workers offered £100 less

A FACTORY workforce was dismissed and then offered the jobs back if it accepted a pay cut of £100 a week and compulsory overtime.

Management at Hayes Shell Cast foundry in Lye, West Midlands, said that the return to work offer had expired yesterday and 120 foundry workers had "sacked themselves" and were not eligible for redundancy payments. The firm, which makes parts for Massey Ferguson, tractor manufacturers, and Fiat, is advertising the jobs at the new rates of pay.

Mr John Walsh, a TGWU official, said the management had treated the workers with "utter contempt". He said that three years ago the workers had shown loyalty by accepting a 10 per cent pay cut.

Mr Walsh said that his members had been asked to take pay cuts of up to £100 a week, cuts in holiday pay worth up to £80 and to agree to overtime as a condition of employment. "The management has treated a loyal workforce disgracefully and now want to throw them on the jobs scrapheap," he said.

The workforce walked out after a ballot when the new terms were offered at the firm's annual pay and conditions review.

Paul Winters, managing director of the firm, said yesterday that the workforce's refusal to accept the new offer meant they had dismissed themselves.

"Our return to work offer expired today. Members of the TGWU who did not accept our offer by that time must now be considered properly dismissed and no longer eligible for employment by Hayes Shell Cast," he said.

He added that 30 new workers had been taken on in the past few weeks. ● Changes in working conditions including proposed 10-minute cuts in tea breaks led 1,000 workers at Jacob's biscuit factory in Aintree, Liverpool to strike. A union official said he feared the changes would lead to job losses.

Letter cost up by 2p in September

THE price of first class and second class stamps is to rise by 2p from September 17, to 22p and 17p respectively, the Royal Mail said yesterday (Tim Jones writes).

The Royal Mail said the rises were in line with inflation and needed to pay for cost increases, to finance record investment and to improve reliability to customers.

The announcement of the increases coincides with the results of an independent survey, commissioned by the Royal Mail, which showed that it came first in Europe in terms of letter reliability.

The study, carried out in March by Research International of London, found that four first-class letters in five were delivered on the day after posting.

Racist charge

Birmingham city council was accused at an industrial tribunal yesterday of racially discriminating against an Asian applicant when it appointed a white teacher to a post at Springfield Road school, at which more than 90 per cent of pupils were of Asian origin. The hearing continues.

Crash cover-up

Andrew Johnson, aged 26, of Wigan, Greater Manchester, a police constable who admitted conspiring to pervert the course of justice by covering up his drink-driving crash, was yesterday sentenced at Liverpool Crown Court to nine months' imprisonment. He has resigned the force.

'Dismal' science

Science students in higher education are often forced to work in "dismal" laboratories with an unsatisfactory standard of teaching, according to a report from Her Majesty's Inspectorate published yesterday. Poor conditions lead to high drop-out rates from science courses, it says.

Stunt damages

Rocky Taylor, aged 45, a stuntman from Cobham, Surrey, who suffered burns and fractures when a stunt went wrong during the filming of *Death Wish III*, was awarded £220,000 agreed damages against London Cannon Films in the High Court in London yesterday.

Wall inquest

The comedian Max Wall had a brain tumour that was gradually causing blindness. A Westminster inquest was told yesterday. He was probably unaware of the illness. A verdict of accidental death was recorded on Mr Wall, who died, aged 82, from head injuries suffered in a fall.

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The Guinness trial

Unkempt Saunders 'a suicide risk after total breakdown'

By PAUL WILKINSON

ERNEST Saunders, the former Guinness chairman, was accused yesterday of putting his vanity before the truth, and of lying to save himself.

Mr Saunders had suffered a nervous breakdown "of tremendous proportions" so that his friends believed he was on the verge of suicide, counsel for one of his co-defendants said. He had spent three or four days under sedation in a London clinic and had then been treated for breakdown in Switzerland, where he was unwashed, unshaven and unable to answer simple questions, Southwark Crown Court was told. "You have been wriggling on your self-inflicted hook ever since, accusing all who pointed the finger of criticism at you of being liars and worse."

Mr Saunders replied: "I hear what you say, it does not surprise me. It is utterly untrue and I very much resent the implications that you have made. They are quite scurrilous and disgraceful."

Mr Saunders, Mr Ronson, the chairman of Heron International, the stockbroker Anthony Parnes and the financier Sir Jack Lyons deny 24 counts arising out of Guinness's takeover in 1986 of the Scottish drinks group Distillers. They all deny theft, false accounting and breaches of the companies act.

Mr Saunders agreed that he had been under tremendous pressure during the takeover and that he felt "pretty jaded". Mr Sherrard asked him: "By Christmas 1986, you learned that the arrangement you had made or confirmed with Gerald Ronson and the others was open to serious criticism even though you and he had done it honestly at the time."

"I suggest that you, having endured this very difficult year in which you had reached the peaks of success and the depths of despair, could not cope with the truth and you went into a psychological nose-dive of disbelief, unable to believe that you might have been, however innocently, a party to dishonesty."

Mr Saunders replied: "You are making a very nice story here, which might suit your vanity before the truth and

"You began to believe, maybe rightly, that the Guinness family might desert you despite everything you had done for it. You put your vanity before the truth and

Michael Sherrard, left, accused Ernest Saunders of putting vanity before truth

Farmer bequeaths pillows to prince

THE late Sir Joseph Nickerson, a multi-millionaire farmer, has ensured the Prince and Princess of Wales will sleep soundly for at least the next 30 years. In his £7,479,207 will, published today, Sir Joseph, who farmed 5,000 acres at Rothwell, Lincoln, directed his trustees to give eight pillows to the Prince on the occasion of his 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th wedding anniversaries.

The Prince, who married in July 1981, gets the first set next year. The pillows were to be made to the same specification as those Sir Joseph gave to the Prince as a wedding gift.

The Prince also benefits from a £1,000 bequest to the Royal Agricultural Society of England to buy extra fittings for the president's washroom in the Royal pavilion at the society's showground at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. The Queen was president last year and next year the Prince will have the title.

Sir Joseph died in his sleep in the United States in March, aged 75. He was a brilliant shot and achieved a world record of 2,119 wild English partridges in one day with five other guns. The Prince of Wales, Prince Philip, and

other members of the royal family frequently visited his Rothwell and Middleton in Teesdale estate in Durham.

Members of the family of the late Lord Rothschild, who died in March, yesterday dismissed reports that he had cut the three children of his first marriage out of his will.

In a newspaper interview his elder daughter, the Hon Sarah Daniel, claimed that she and her sister and brother expected to be left only token keepsakes out of an estate which she estimated to be worth £500,000. The will has not yet been published.

But the Hon Miriam Rothschild, Lord Rothschild's sister, said yesterday he had taken care of all members of his family while he was alive. There was no question of the children of his first marriage being denied their inheritance.

"They were all handsomely provided for well before he died. What is in his will is simply what is left over, and is relatively insignificant."

Mrs Daniel, who made the allegations in the *Daily Mail*, refused to talk to reporters at her home in Cambridge yesterday.

Latest wills, page 14

Smallish dictionary sets sail in a big sea

By PHILIP HOWARD, LITERARY EDITOR

DICTIONARIES come not as single spines, but in battalions these busting days, in a cut-throat market. The latest, about to be launched into these turbulent waters on July 5, is the frigate of the Oxford armada, the eighth edition of *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, known to its friends as *COD*, (Oxford, £10.95). Like all new dictionaries, it aims to give us the latest word on our ever-changing language, and our new words that define our age, not always flattering, from Brownie points to videodiscs. Like all new dictionaries, it will start to go out of date as soon as it is published.

COD is not quite the oldest small dictionary of current English in the trade, known in the jargon of the ad-men as a "family" or household (ie smallish) dictionaries. *Chambers* preceded it by 10 years. But *COD* is probably the best known, and has the most distinguished history. The first edition in 1911 was edited by the Fowler brothers (*The King's English*, grammarians and

lexicographers extraordinary, eccentric, passionate, and in fact quite permissive rather than prescriptive, *pace* the publisher's hype. H. W. Fowler wrote:

"The object we set before us was to present as vivid a picture as the small dictionary could be made to give of the English that was being spoken and written at the time."

This is still the object. But the technology is state-of-the-art *COD*. This dictionary has been compiled electronically, from the vast shipyard of the Oxford dictionary department. *COD* has more than 20,000 new entries, many of them the new acronyms and scientific jargon at which *Collins* has traditionally been stronger.

Measuring the size and depth of dictionaries is a contentious statistic between these warring fleets. But by my count, *COD* has 1,452 pages, with 100 blank ones for notes (as if one wanted to keep notes at the back of one's dictionary), 120,000 headwords, and



Trees: Caron Keating, the television presenter, sitting amid foliage at the conservatory in the Barbican, London, yesterday, to launch Oxfam's T-shirts being sold in a high street store to fund tree planting in Ethiopia

O'Connor libel case halted for enquiries

By DAVID YOUNG

A LIBEL action brought by Tom O'Connor, the comedian, against Mirror Group Newspapers over allegations of his involvement with prostitutes was halted by a high court judge yesterday after the Director of Public Prosecutions asked police on Merseyside to carry out enquiries into new allegations.

Mr Justice Michael Davies postponed the action after a hearing in private. He said that a prosecution might take place. It is understood that allegations about interference with witnesses have been made to the defence.

The defended case was immediately moved into private session. The judge later gave a brief statement in open court saying that information had reached the court which he felt ought properly to be dealt with in chambers.

"Material has been placed before the Director of Public Prosecutions which has caused him immediately and urgently to initiate a police enquiry into allegations which have been made. It would not be in the interests of justice to go into any further detail."

"It is possible, no higher than that, that as a result of the enquiries a prosecution might take place. This court has decided the right course is for the trial to be postponed." The judge said that neither Mr O'Connor nor Mirror Group Newspapers had asked for the delay.

Mr O'Connor, aged 50, of South Ascot, Berkshire, has started his libel action against Mirror Group Newspapers over 14 articles during October and November 1988 in *The People*, the Sunday Mirror and the *Daily Mirror*.

Mr Saunders: "No."

Mr Sherrard asked Mr Saunders if he could recall Mr Oliver Roux, *Guinness's* finance director, or Mr Roger Seelig, the former head of corporate finance at the merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, whether they had ever indicated whether "indemnity or success fees were regarded as acceptable practice, or at the very worst a breach of the rules which might lead to the professional advisers getting a wrap on the knuckles from the takeover panel."

Mr Saunders replied, "No." The case continues today.

University staff claim extra intake will strain resources

By TOM GILES

THE quality of teaching at British universities will decline sharply unless the government increases funding to meet expected rises in student numbers, the Association of University Teachers said yesterday.

In its annual report, the association said there was a risk of the infrastructure of universities "falling apart at the seams" after a decade of cuts in funding. It added that a 12 per cent fall in numbers of full-time university-financed staff since 1979, coupled with a projected 10 per cent increase in the student population by 1992 posed an "uncontestable" threat to

The association, which has 31,000 members, said the ratio of students to staff, which averaged 17 to one, was likely to rise further as "uncompetitive" salaries curtailed recruitment. The report claimed that academic salaries were up to 30 per cent below those of comparable professional groups.

The education department said the report was "tendentious" and relied heavily on anecdotal examples. "We don't accept that standards are threatened. Higher education gets a proper share of public expenditure. Funding has risen by over 8 per cent in real terms since 1979," it said.

which maintains quality cannot take place until the current crises of low staff morale and uncompetitive pay are resolved by both adequate funding and new long-term pay machinery," the report concluded.

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The Maguire family came under police scrutiny after the Guildford and Woolwich public house bombings, when they were implicated in confessions, later retracted, by two of the Guildford Four.

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Health Departments' Chief Medical Officers

'Wider grounds' to quash Maguire verdicts

By MICHAEL HORNELL

IRREGULARITIES in scientific evidence used to convict the defendants in the Annie Maguire IRA bomb factory case meant the grounds for quashing the verdicts were much wider than those "grudgingly" admitted by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), it was alleged yesterday.

David Clarke QC, leading counsel to the May enquiry into the convictions, made his closing submission after a statement by the DPP and the home secretary last week that the convictions were "unsafe and unsatisfactory". Innocent contamination of defendants' hands by nitro-glycerine could not be ruled out.

Mr Clarke said there were grounds for quashing the convictions on the basis of material irregularities in the trial and, also, on a point of law. Jurors who had convicted the Maguires 14 years ago had no reason to reprimand themselves because they had not heard the evidence available to the enquiry, he said.

If disclosures to the enquiry had been known, they would have destroyed the entire prosecution case and the credibility of its forensic scientist expert witnesses, Mr Clarke said. The "Maguire Seven" were sentenced to between five and 14 years imprisonment. Convictions were made solely on evidence of traces of nitro-glycerine on their hands and on gloves used by Mrs Maguire.

At the end of the enquiry's first phase, Mr Clarke said: "We submit that the convictions are liable to be quashed on much wider grounds than those conceded by the DPP last Thursday." Scientists at the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment where the nitro-glycerine tests were carried out, had failed to disclose important details at the trial.

The second phase of the enquiry will consider the wrongful convictions of the Guildford Four, who were released last year. That cannot start until after a police enquiry into alleged malpractice by Surrey detectives in the conviction of the four, and any prosecutions that arise from it.

The Maguire family came under police scrutiny after the Guildford and Woolwich public house bombings, when they were implicated in confessions, later retracted, by two of the Guildford Four.

Tornado cuts strike third blow to British Aerospace factory

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AN urgent need to cut this year's defence budget by £250 million has forced the defence ministry to cancel an order for 33 Tornado aircraft for the RAF.

An extra 41 Tornados had been promised by the government in November 1988 to replace any aircraft lost during training. Only eight will now be ordered, all of them the air defence version.

The cancellation of 26 ground attack and seven air defence Tornados, each worth at least £20 million, will help the ministry to resolve this year's budget problems caused by a mixture of higher-than-forecast inflation and an unexpectedly expensive 1989-90 financial year during which a number of substantial equipment bills had to be paid.

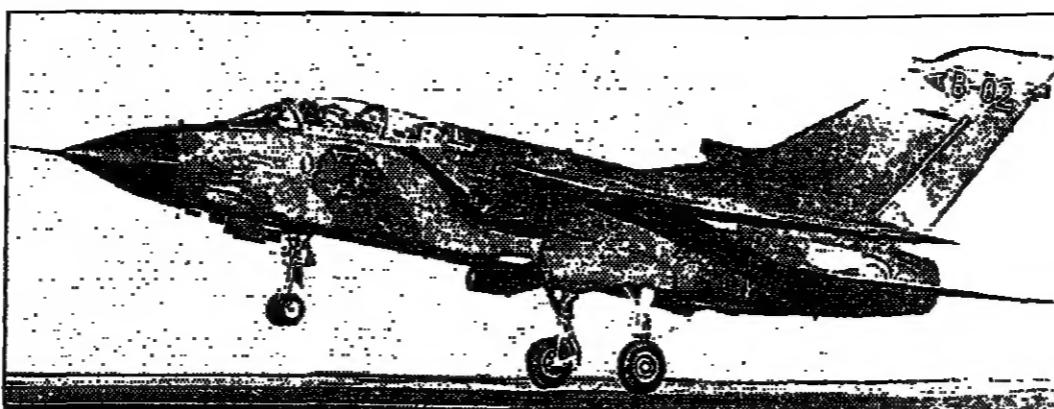
The extra Tornados were not thought to be in doubt earlier in the year, when it was estimated that savings of £350 million would

have to be found. But yesterday the figure rose to £600 million.

Mr King's decision to cut the order was made easier by the fact that the attrition rate for the front-line aircraft has been relatively low. Although about two dozen Tornados, most of them the ground attack version, have crashed in training since they began flying in 1980, statistically the losses are not regarded as excessive.

However, the cancellation of most of the eighth batch of Tornados, partly built by British Aerospace at its factory in Warton, Lancashire, has come after the loss of an order from Malaysia for up to 12 of the aircraft. An order from Jordan also fell through last year.

The £400 million order from Malaysia was cancelled last month because the government considered the aircraft too expensive and too advanced for its needs. It may instead order about 20 Hawk jets, also built by British Aerospace.



The RAF had been promised 41 more Tornados. It will now get only eight after urgent defence ministry spending cuts

The Wharton factory, which employs 14,000 people, is still building Tornados for the RAF, and for West Germany, Italy and Saudi Arabia.

The RAF which has a requirement for 390 Tornados, of which 165 are the air defence version,

still has about 50 to be delivered. The Germans, who, with the Italians, are partners in the Tornado collaborative programme, are waiting for another 20 of the electronic counter-measure version. The Italian order for 100 Tornados has been completed.

Saudi Arabia, which has given a firm order for 72, needs another 30 to complete the contract. A second order for a further 48 is under discussion.

Although the Tornado is regarded as a highly successful project, Saudi Arabia has been the

only country, apart from the three nations in the programme, to have bought the aircraft.

The defence ministry cancellation means British Aerospace, which builds the front and rear of the aircraft, will have to adjust the workload at Warton. There are enough orders for about two years, so alternative work will have to be found for the "nuts and bolts" men on the manufacturing floor after 1992.

However, British Aerospace hopes the ministry will award it a production contract for a Tornado mid-life update in the latter part of the decade. The company was given a development contract for the update that will last until about 1992. If the new equipment required by the RAF is integrated satisfactorily, a production contract should keep the company's Tornado business in a fairly healthy state until the end of the decade.

But it was made clear yesterday

that the implications of the cancelled order for 33 Tornados will also be absorbed into the defence ministry's options-for-change review. The mid-life update is also likely to be included in the assessment of the RAF's requirements in the future.

About a quarter of British Aerospace contracts come from the government. The rest involve orders from abroad. The company is developing the next generation fighter, the European Fighter Aircraft, in collaboration with West Germany, Italy and Spain. British Aerospace is confident that the government will go ahead with that project, although it is likely that the RAF requirement will be reduced as part of the options-for-change review.

Last week Alan Clark, the minister for defence procurement, said the government was committed to EFA.

Leading article, page 13

JAMES GRAY

Funding bar threatens Heathrow expansion

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

PROPOSALS to build a fifth terminal at Heathrow airport may be scrapped after the transport department's refusal to meet all but a small proportion of the cost.

The cost of moving sludge works at the western edge of the airport, building the terminal and improving road access is put at £2 billion. BAA, formerly the British Airports Authority, agreed to finance most of the project, including the cost of new access roads around the terminal.

The bill for improving these roads and the main roads from London to the airport may be scrapped after the transport department's refusal to meet all but a small proportion of the cost.

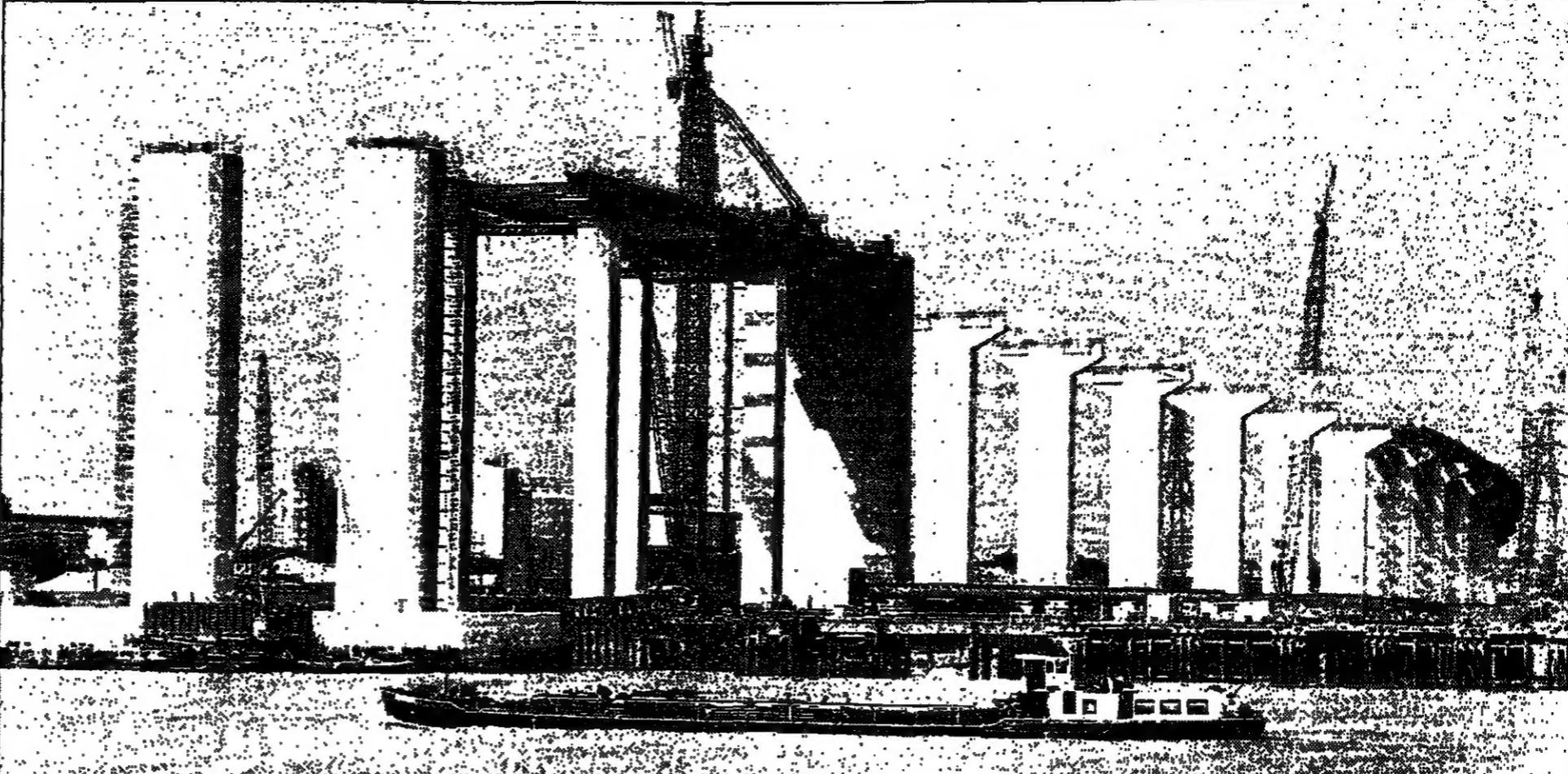
The company has not decided whether to proceed with terminal five, claiming that the engineering and planning problems require a long and detailed study. Behind the scenes, however, BAA is fighting a bitter battle with Whitehall over the costs as well as holding discussions with several local authorities about access roads.

Terminal five is regarded as essential to Heathrow if it is to cope with the increase in the number of air passengers, which is expected to double over the next decade. The proposal to build the terminal on a site now owned by Thames water authority has been attacked by local protest groups opposed to any further development of Heathrow, but it was hoped that BAA, supported by British Airways and the transport department, would be able to present a united front at the public enquiry that is bound to follow a planning application.

BAA has been anxious to play down the dispute and, officially at least, remains confident that the company will win over the government and persuade it to put up a greater proportion of the money. A decision on putting forward a formal planning application should have been taken by now. Yesterday Sir Norman Payne, the BAA chairman, said that this would not take place until the autumn because a change in planning laws had made it necessary to consult the local authorities first.

BAA and the airlines fear that the transport department is determined to follow the precedent set by its refusal to fund the Channel tunnel high-speed rail link and to insist that the whole of the infrastructure costs are carried by private industry. If the department maintains these arguments, BAA will concentrate instead on developing Stansted, which the airlines argue would hand rival airports at Amsterdam and Paris an opportunity to overtake Heathrow as Europe's biggest gateway airport.

Heathrow is already concerned at having had to find £96 million last year to pay for security at Heathrow, which, under existing government rules, it has not been able to claim back in increased landing fees.



A BARGE passes the concrete pillars of the new road bridge rising over the Thames at Dartford, Kent, one of two projects aimed at improving transport across the river (Christopher Warman writes). A

proposal to link the banks of the Thames with a cable car between Woolwich Arsenal and the Royal Docks was announced yesterday by a consortium led by the consulting engineering group Acer. The £20

million link, called the sky shuttle, claims to offer a reasonably priced solution to transport problems in London Docklands until further transport links can be built. Acer, which designed the Humber Bridge

and the two bridges over the Bosphorus at Istanbul, aims to construct a steel suspension bridge carrying cable cars between the stations at North Woolwich and Woolwich Arsenal. The shuttle,

based on Swiss cable car technology, would carry up to 8,000 passengers an hour. The project has the support of the London Docklands Development Corporation and could be open by 1993.

Home energy measuring plan 'would save £1.8bn'

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

A NATIONWIDE scheme to

measure the energy efficiency of homes, which aims to conserve energy and cut fuel bills, was launched by the National Energy Foundation yesterday, with a little help from the prime minister.

Margaret Thatcher went to

Islington, north London, to present the first national home energy rating certificate to Mark and Elizabeth Goodman, who had allowed their end-of-terrace house to be

used for the scheme.

Under the plan, houses and flats are rated from 0 to 10 on a scale to test energy efficiency. The national average is 3.3. The Goodman home

rated 3.4 and with the spending of £6,000 to bring in a new

boiler and other improvements the foundation boosted

the efficiency of the house by two points to give it a rating well above average.

The foundation said that for

most existing homes, spending £1,000 can greatly im-

prove energy efficiency. For

the least efficient homes,

spending £500 would improve

them significantly. A house

built to the new 1990 building

regulations would score about

six on the scale.

Mary Archer, chairman of

the foundation, said that there

was enormous potential for

reducing domestic energy

consumption. "We have cal-

culated that in the UK today

something in the order of 16

million homes would have a

rating of below four, with more than three million homes under two. There are hardly any properties which could score 10.

"If we could raise all homes in the UK by one point on the rating scale, we would save £1.8 billion a year and reduce total UK carbon dioxide emissions by 4 per cent per annum, a real contribution to combatting the greenhouse effect and producing significant financial savings for households."

Energy rating of the home would be carried out by qualified assessors, taking into account the location, design and construction of the home, its heating system and controls, fuel used, lighting sys-

tems and appliances. It also points to areas where improvements could be made. The rating assessment costs between £25 and £30 for a new house, where a builder is providing a number of properties, and £60 to £70 for an existing house.

There are already a number of energy labelling schemes in operation, but the foundation, formed in February to promote energy awareness and its efficient use, hopes that this new scheme will become the standard.

Mrs Thatcher's participation shows the government's support, and it will be monitored by the Building Research Establishment.

The report, confirming the continuing

stagnation in the market, says that 45 per cent of the 123 estate agents who contributed to the survey reported no price change and 52 per cent lower prices. "The market is now considered to be moving slowly with low levels of activity reported for what is traditionally one of the

busiest times of the year," the institution says.

Realistic pricing, which means reduced prices, continued to be a key factor for renewing confidence.

Peter Miller, national housing market spokesman, said the continuing

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Realistic pricing,

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THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 19 1990

5

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CBI leader says cash for Channel tunnel 'too little, too late'

A VISION of Britain plagued by traffic jams, ridiculed by the French and marginalised in Europe economically was painted yesterday by the director general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI).

John Banham told the London conference of local authority associations that the "worst case scenario" was close to happening. "Too little investment, too late, to exploit the potential - for the nation, not just the Southeast - of the single market and the Channel tunnel. Britain seems set to enter the 21st century with the worst transport infrastructure in northern Europe."

Mr Banham said the controversy over the fast rail link to the Channel tunnel should not obscure the wider picture. Members of the CBI were concerned about adequate road and rail links to the east and south coast ports, and to the tunnel from Scotland, the North, the Midlands, South Wales and the Southwest.

The priority of business was not to cut 20 minutes off the time of the journey from London to Folkestone, yet the dispute over the fast link showed the dangers of a British allergy to thinking

about transport needs in the next century, Mr Banham said.

Time was running out as the amount of traffic continued to grow, with a 6 per cent increase in 1989 alone. Mr Banham called for a sustained increase in transport investment, largely from public funds. The planning system could be made faster by improving levels of compensation to those affected by new road or rail schemes.

He said that the prime minister recognised the need for an overhaul of the planning system and he was now awaiting action.

Earlier, Roger Freeman, the transport minister, had pledged that the government would work with local authorities to spread the benefits of the Channel tunnel across the country, but he rejected criticism from the Inter-Association Channel Tunnel group that "an historic opportunity was becoming an historic shambles".

John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman, speaking at the conference, launched a sharp attack on government indecision and the postponement of the high-

speed link. He said: "Lack of strategic planning means Britain will enter the 21st century with an inadequate 20th-century Channel tunnel link."

Mr Prescott called on the government to repeal section 42 of the Channel Tunnel Act, to allow public finance of the project. A commission of technical and other experts should work with British Rail to examine all possible route options, and report back in six months, he said. That would allow the government to make the political decision over the route of the future high-speed line.

Mr Prescott also suggested that Britain seek financial backing from the European Commission, which he said had reportedly agreed to give £200 million in assistance to the Belgian high-speed rail link.

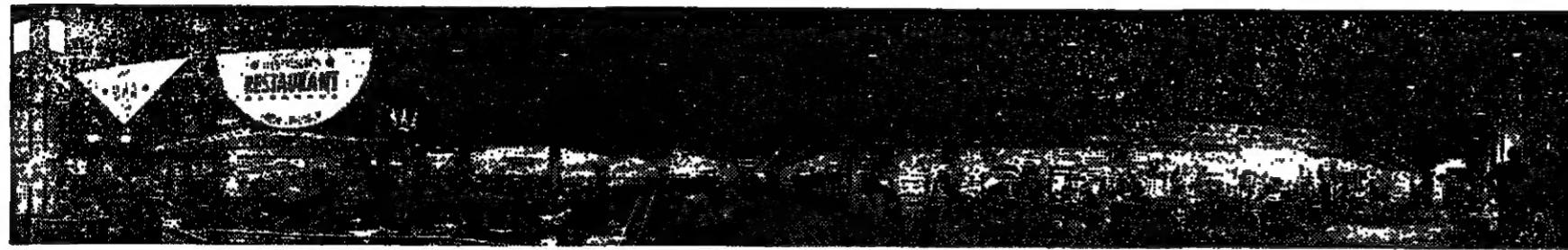
Derek Bateman, chairman of the inter-association and a Cheshire councillor, said it was embarrassing to see how far the UK was falling behind European competition in linking up with the tunnel. He called for a more unified approach, with public resources to back the private sector.



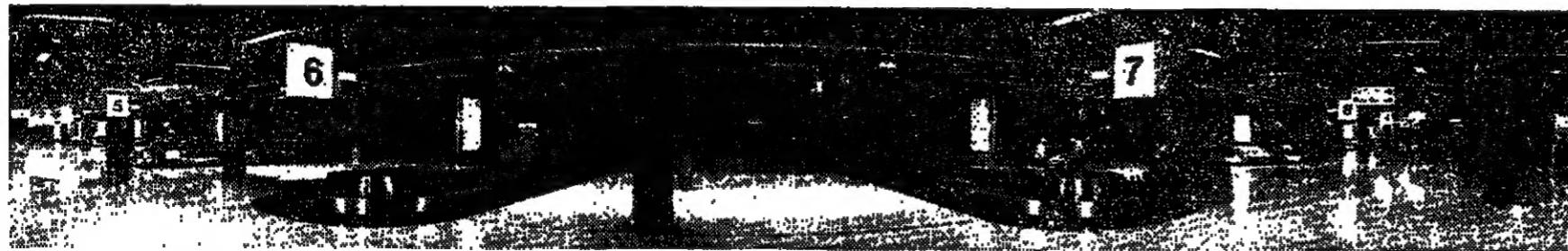
Kyril Melnikov and Yelena Pankova, principal dancers with the Kirov Ballet, take a break from rehearsals at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, to go sight-seeing

TERMINAL THREE...REBORN

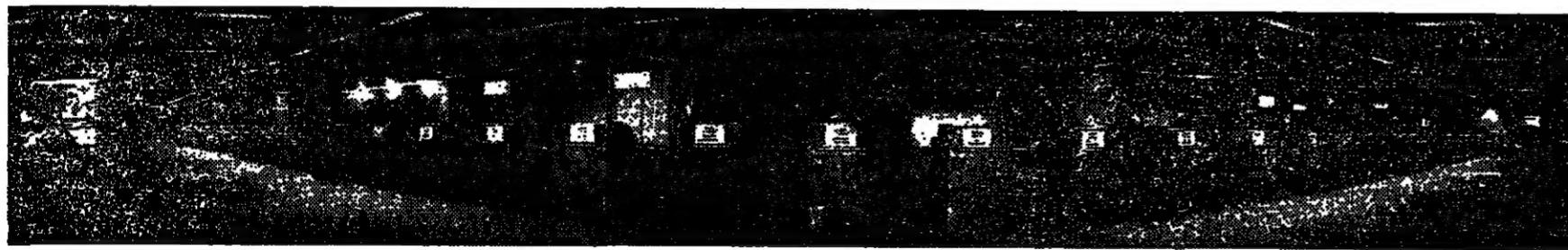
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Health service reform prompts concern over hospice funding

By A STAFF REPORTER

THE funding of the 120 very little." There was a limit to how much hospices can depend on voluntary help.

Mr Rossi said the aim was to agree with health authorities to enter into contracts for equal funding. "In our view this gives them a jolly good bargain. In Scotland the government has said it will match 'pound for pound' money raised in the voluntary sector and we are hoping the same will apply in England and Wales, although at the end of the day, it is up to the health authorities."

The hospices, many of which have some public funding, are worried that under the reforms, health authorities may decide they cannot afford to negotiate contracts with them for care for the dying. Paul Rossi, secretary of the umbrella organization, Help the Hospices, said: "The future is very uncertain. Voluntary hospices will need to negotiate contracts with the health authorities who want to buy in terminally care. But a specialised service for the dying is not a cheap option. It is very high cost because it is so labour-intensive."

Even if health authorities do

want to contract out care for the dying, he added, the voluntary hospices are in competition with the private sector and with hospice provision in the National Health Service. "There is always a danger that health authorities might be pushed to buy the cheapest, low cost option, which is not necessarily the best."

The voluntary hospice movement also faces the problem of its weak bargaining position. Dame Cicely Saunders, chairman of St Christopher's hospice in south London and founder president of Help the Hospices, said: "We are not going to be in a good position to fight for contracts because the health authorities will know that we won't ignore patients and will try to find the money somehow."

Most hospices, where on average a bed costs £700 a week, receive some support from local councils. The amount, though, varies from 2 per cent to 80 per cent of running costs. In general they are heavily dependent on gifts.

One such hospice, St Raphael's at Cheam, Surrey, next week launches an appeal to raise £1 million for a trust fund to give it a permanent income. The hospice, regarded as a model for the future because of its design and guiding ethos, relies on gifts for 85 per cent of its yearly running costs of over £600,000. Like other hospices, St Raphael's, which was set up in 1986, cares for in-patients and for those at home and provides training for medical staff in looking after the terminally ill.

David Macfarlane, chairman of the governing council, said: "The whole philosophy is to put the patients' needs first, everything is worked around that. But it costs an awful lot to run, and the government contributes so

Teenagers told to get streetwise

TEENAGERS were yesterday urged to become more streetwise in a manual approved by the government.

Youngsters should not be over-protected from dangers like bullying, crime and drugs, the Health Education Authority says in its handbook, *Tenscape - A Personal Safety Programme For Teenagers*. Instead, its author, Michele Elliott, a child psychologist, gives teenagers tips on defending themselves.

There is advice on dealing with indecent exposure: do not stand frozen but criticise aloud or walk away; muggers: learn self-defence moves, but do not resist handing over valuables if they have a knife; drink-drivers: do not accept lifts from them, arrange a telephone code with parents to avoid embarrassment if you need to be picked up; racial abuse: if a friend is abused, intervene when it is safe or call for help.

Mrs Elliott, director of the children's charity Kidscape, said many teenagers were scared to tell parents about difficulties in case they were not let out again. A survey of 121 children aged 13 found 35 per cent had faced mugging, abuse or similar problems. Most had not told their parents. Boys often got into more difficulties than girls because of "macho" behaviour.

Mrs Elliott said: "It is vital that we give teenagers some strategies. The world is not particularly safe for them. Teenagers are particularly vulnerable to attack by bullies and to the dangers of gambling, abuse and crime."

Tenscape - A Personal Safety Programme For Teenagers (Health Education Authority, £6.99)

Cot death charity launches appeal

By THOMSON PRENTICE, SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

ONLY a fifth of the 2,000 cot deaths a year in Britain are properly investigated and most are treated simply as "closed books", a specialist said yesterday.

The Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths called on the government to provide £100,000 for research into the causes of the deaths. All such cases should be investigated by paediatric pathologists, the charity said at the launch of its national cot death appeal.

The foundation also wants confidential enquiries conducted into each death. Clinical investigations would be backed by a report on the circumstances in each case.

Richard Wilson, consultant paediatrician at Kingston Upon Thames Hospital, Surrey, said: "If we want to stop babies dying we have to do this work. In the past we have just closed the book on these deaths. Once a coroner establishes that it is a cot death, that is the end of the matter. There is no duty on him to find out the reason why it happened. There is no detailed examination afterwards."

Each regional health authority has been told to appoint a paediatric pathologist by next April as part of a government initiative to sup-

port research into sudden infant deaths. Experts from the foundation will brief MPs at a meeting in London tomorrow. The charity hopes to raise £300,000 over the next five years to fund a new university research team. Only two universities, London and Liverpool, presently undertake work in the field.

Colin Baker the actor, who lost his first son, Jack, in a cot death seven years ago, helped launch yesterday's appeal. "I will never know why my son died at seven weeks of age. One way in which I made sense of Jack's death was to throw my weight behind cot death research to try to make sure other parents do not have to go through the same pain."

Specialists believe that a number of factors contribute to cot deaths and that there is no single cause. Most deaths occur between three and six months after birth. Studies have shown that up to 75 per cent of victims had some form of respiratory infection that could have caused breathing difficulties. The most vulnerable babies appear to be those born prematurely or of low birthweight, whose mothers are young and who have already had other children, but the risk factors are not fully understood.

Harassment forcing HIV sufferers to move, says peer

PEOPLE suffering from HIV, the AIDS virus, frequently have to move from one local authority to another because of harassment, Lord Kilmarock, chairman of the all-party parliamentary group on AIDS, told peers.

Speaking when the report stage of the National Health Service and Community Care bill resumed, he cited examples which he described as "pretty harrowing".

In one instance, a young woman had returned to London with her boyfriend from the northeast after finding out she was HIV positive, but her family and friends would have nothing to do with her.

She moved into a squat in Brixton and confided her condition to a neighbour who then beat her and her

boyfriend so badly they they needed hospital treatment.

She had not yet been rehoused by the local authority and was at present sleeping on "people's floors".

Lord Kilmarock, an independent social democrat, said that another example concerned a couple living in a privately rented flat in West London. One with full blown AIDS was extremely anxious and depressed. The landlady found out, started telling other tenants and, on one occasion, went on to the street and started broadcasting the fact.

In a further case, a woman lost her job when her employer discovered that she was HIV-positive after a breach of confidentiality by her general practitioner.

He said that the condition

HOUSE OF LORDS

encouraged some sufferers to give up drug taking. That laid them open to pressure from pushers and other drug-users to continue the habit.

"This may drive them to other areas."

He later withdrew his amendment to the bill calling for "a portable assessment" of their needs, one which would apply in whichever local authority they became resident until the new authority was able to reassess their claim.

Lord Healey, a social security minister, said the amendment was not practical. Continuity of service was important. However, it might

not be possible for an existing service to be replicated.

Earlier, Lord Seeholm (Ind) moved an amendment which he said, would require a local authority to consult with client and carer when undertaking an assessment of need.

He said that that would not place a duty on the local authority to carry out all the wishes of a person being assessed. But the principle that their views should have equal weight with those of the general practitioner and the community nurse would be established.

Social services departments were trying to escape from the charge that the "professional knows best".

Lady Sear (Lib Dem), supporting the amendment, said that it was of the greatest importance that the

needs of the carer should be taken into account. Lord Carter (Lab) and Lord Meston (C) also offered support.

Lord Henley, however, said that the government did not think it necessary to place such a provision on the face of the bill.

Guidance on assessment and case management would make clear that the person concerned and any carer should be fully involved in the assessment of care needs and in the subsequent decision about the services to be provided.

Lord Seeholm said that he had found that an "airy fairy explanation". The amendment was defeated by 107 votes to 67 - government majority, 20.

Later, Lord Allen of Abberley

(Ind) moved an amendment allowing central grants to voluntary groups providing community care services to people not "ordinarily resident" in the area. He said that the groups involved might be drug dependency units and projects working with the single homeless.

Lord Kilmarock said that the Terence Higgins Trust, which offers help to AIDS patients, had to make 69 individual applications this year to councils and health authorities. Applications on such a scale were an immense strain.

Lady Blatch, for the government, said that the amendment would cut across the whole of the new community care arrangements. It was defeated by 101 votes to 94 - government majority, 7.

DENIZ MONCELANCE

Mayhew rebukes Labour lawyer

THE JUDGES

THE "modern trend" of running down the legal system, and judges in particular, was condemned by Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney-general.

Brian Sedgemoore (Hackney South and Shoreditch, Lab), a barrister, asked if it was not true one of a number of cases concerning the Irish issue in which the legal system had been "less than adequate".

Sir Patrick said that having invited Sir John May, the judge investigating the convictions of the Maguire Seven, to conduct his enquiry, he was not going to comment now on matters that might form the subject of his report.

He would like to comment, however, on "this modern trend to run down the British legal system and the judges in particular".

"In this country we have a legal system which is rightly admired and I think when the judges in particular are heavily and personally criticised and undermined, I believe this does great harm to our liberties and the freedom we live in."

Mr Sedgemoore's friends, and unfortunately there were many of them, were inclined to undermine the reputation of the judges in particular in a way which "I consider to be unfounded and damaging".

The Attorney-general agreed that he might be "slightly out of order" in what he had said, "but I wanted to get it off my chest".

John Marshall (Hendon South, C) said that if with the British system they could admit mistakes, could they look forward to the same from the Republic of Ireland in another Maguire case?

Sir Patrick: "I think I will pass on that point".

He added that in this country there was a procedure by which the home secretary could refer a case to the Court of Appeal if he believed that there were grounds for thinking the conviction unsafe or unsatisfactory. The Court of Appeal would then look at the matter as though it were a fresh appeal.

That seemed to be a wise and sensible procedure, bearing that in mind, he said.

"If the home secretary thinks it right to refer the Maguire case to the Court of Appeal, the director will consider it right not to seek to uphold the safety of the conviction on the grounds he expressed through counsel."

John Fraser, shadow Attorney-general, said that, without casting aspersions on the judges, no matter how good the adversarial system might be in trials, when it came to appeals in these difficult cases it had been found to be wanting.

Sir Patrick replied that that fell within the remit of Sir John May and if he sought evidence on that, his department would be only too happy to provide it.

King denies rift with Clark on spending cuts

REPORTS in the press of a rift in the defence ministry over cuts in spending were firmly denied in the Commons yesterday by Tom King, the defence secretary.

Opening the annual two-day debate on the defence estimates, he accused journalists of clinging to the "conspiracy theory", and accused them of seeking to drive a wedge between him and Alan Clark, minister for defence procurement.

Mr King said that with Mr Clark's full authority he could say that they were "singularly unwedged". No matter how many times people were corrected, the media reports still longed to cling to the conspiracy theory. He did not mind that if it helped to sell papers, but if it damaged some members of the armed forces and they believed that some sort of secret, big plan

Talks on Welsh steel plant

Welsh Development Agency officials have been exploring with United Engineering Steels (UES) possible options for the future of the Brymbo steelworks in North Wales, which UES has announced is to close. David Hunt, Welsh secretary, said during Commons questions that he had asked the agency to make the approach.

Berry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, said it was a grave comment on industrial prospects that this excellent steelworks was "being hawked around the embassies of the world for a buyer".

Electrocution case move

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney-general, is to ask the Director of Public Prosecutions to look at the case of Paul Elvin, electrocuted on a site at Euston station in November 1988.

The Health and Safety Executive had concluded that there was not sufficient evidence to make a manslaughter prosecution against British Rail. Sir Patrick said that he would make the request to the DPP without the slightest indication that he disagreed with the Health and Safety Executive.

Lease law

Plans to reform the law on leases have been delayed because the work of preparing draft legislation is taking longer than originally expected. Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney-general, said in a Commons written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions from ministers. Conclusion of debate on defence estimates.

Lords (2.30): Environmental Protection bill, committee, first day.

Correction

David Mellor, minister of state, Home Office, should have been reported on June 15 as expressing the hope that an opportunity would be found to amend the law on Sunday trading without too much delay, nor that an opportunity would be found.

DEFENCE

was at work, it was important to deal with the matter.

Before Christmas, Mr Clark had put a paper before him on various matters, particularly on defence procurement, and he had arranged for the prime minister to see a copy for interest.

Since then, Mr Clark's interesting work, and that of others, had been carried forward in the work that ministers had been doing on options for change".

This difficult and important work had also involved the defence staff and the office of management and budgets.

The chief of staff had been involved and were aware of the details of the work, as they should be. He was sorry if he had "spoilt the circulation of one or two journalists".

Since the last such defence debate, eight months ago, there had been important advances towards German unification, free elections in Hungary and Czechoslovakia and undoubted changes in Romania, although the situation there was less clear. Then there was the Soviet agreement that their forces would be out of Hungary and Czechoslovakia next year, and profound developments in the Soviet Union itself.

These remarkable changes brought challenges for Britain's armed forces.

He had always been conscious, in discussions with other defence ministers, including those from the Soviet Union, France, Germany and Italy, that having a conscript army was a different situation from Britain's position with volunteer services. In volunteer services, men made the forces their career and had a commitment and were concerned to know what the future might hold for them. He understood that concern.

Britain's armed forces had also faced the security threat particularly in Germany. He appreciated their resolution and the efforts of the police and the security services, as well as the work of the police in other Nato countries, other European countries and the United States. During recent events, arsenals had made their contribution and there had been ever closer co-operation, while terrorists had dodged backwards and forwards across borders.

Not the least of the problems facing the armed forces was the difficulty of the budget for this year. The defence select committee had challenged him on that and he had told it of the problems caused by the impact of inflation, which was running at £350 million this year. He now had reason to expect that the problem was likely to be rather worse than that.

He had therefore introduced a bill on most new commitments while an examination was made of the savings which could be made in this year's expenditure.

"I have now set in train short-term changes in the margin of the defence programme to reduce expenditure. These have now been largely decided."

These measures should allow a general restraint on new commitments to be easily made by the end of the year. Each new commitment would be scrutinised to ensure the department stayed within the cash allocation for the current year.

The Warsaw Pact had, to all intents and purposes, ceased to exist and it was difficult to see any conventional attack of any strategic size by the Soviet Union across Nato territory.

None the less, it was advisable to be cautious. A new nuclear submarine was launched every six weeks in the Soviet Union, two aircraft, six tanks and one

important, from the government.

There was excessive secrecy at the ministry about cuts. Other countries made more information available on the subject.

"Undue secrecy in the government on a number of matters on this question prevent us coming out with clear and detailed statements that the public should require, not only from the Opposition, but, more importantly, from the government.

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Fear grips Romania as phones are tapped again

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN BUCHAREST

THE TWO houses of the newly elected Romanian parliament met for their postponed second session yesterday amid ominous signs that the country is plunging back into the grip of fear and repression that marked the Ceausescu era.

Thousands of anti-government demonstrators who returned to University Square for a second day of renewed protests found anonymous leaflets, apparently dropped by successors of the old Securitate. "The traitors of this country are the students and intellectuals," they said.

Some journalists from opposition papers, temporarily halted by last week's crackdown by thousands of miners, remained in hiding, convinced their telephones are again being tapped and that they may be singled out for further vicious reprisals.

After the honeymoon following the overthrow of Ceausescu last December, suspected now to have been a Soviet-inspired coup, many Romanians are again afraid to talk to Western journalists, blamed for bringing world condemnation of Romania.

The frightened wife of one opponent of the ruling National Salvation Front said: "It

seems that having won the election, the government is reverting to old Ceausescu methods without concern about how the outside world will react. They got the approval of the international election observers and that is all that they care about."

The woman was one of many intellectuals who have reported indications of a sudden resumption of telephone tapping. Journalists phoning critical stories from the Intercontinental Hotel, fitted with a bugging system during the Ceausescu years, have found their lines cut and have evidence that calls are being monitored again.

Many intellectuals and students are torn between staying behind to fight for genuine democracy and fleeing to the West.

On the steps of the Bucharest School of Architecture, ransacked last week by the miners, a bearded student aged 22, his face covered in bruises, explained the dilemma as police barred him from entering the building.

"I was beaten by miners and then dragged straight to a police station, so I was too frightened to go to a hospital straight away although I am afraid that my skull has been broken. I am going today for my first medical examination: after that, I am leaving the country forever. As far as I am concerned, it is finished."

The strongest public warning of the dangers now facing a country on the brink of chaos has come from Bishop Lazio Tokes, the ethnic Hungarian churchman whose persecution and courage sparked the uprising which captured the world's imagination.

While opposition figures have been momentarily cowed by the violence of the miners, the bishop did not mince words and predicted on Sunday that the country was heading for civil war.

Even in the four weeks since the poll, there has been a disturbing change in the attitude of the ordinary people. Many seem resigned to the inevitability of further conflict, and the absence of opposition newspapers has left a vacuum filled by rumours. Government pledges to offer an independent television channel have been forgotten.

Most of the stories circulating by word of mouth concern the danger of more rough justice from the miners, praised for their actions by Ion Iliescu, the president. His reliance on them and refusal to condemn them has provoked speculations about the loyalty of the police and the army. Many people are convinced this has forced the Iliescu faction to leave heavily on the estimated 38,000 Securitate men still in the government machinery and their network of informants.

• US shocked: Alan Green, the United States ambassador to Romania, yesterday blamed President Iliescu for inspiring vigilante violence and said the country's progress towards democracy had come to a halt. "Frankly I am shocked by what I have seen and heard," Mr Green said in a statement. (Reuters)

Will mob rule spread? page 12

Bucharest trade deal delayed

From MICHAEL BINYON
IN LUXEMBOURG

EUROPEAN Community foreign ministers yesterday condemned the violence in Romania, and were expected to delay signing a trade and co-operation agreement with Bucharest. This will deprive Romania of much needed trade benefits and access to EC markets.

In a statement issued by the Twelve, they deplored the "indiscriminate use of force" by the Romanian government and its supporters in putting down demonstrations.

The ministers warned Bucharest that their willingness to support the newly emergent democracies in Eastern Europe depended on their rule of law and respect for human rights.

They urged the Romanian government to begin talks with its opponents, and said that violent acts, whoever committed them, were an obstacle to democracy. The European Commission has also hinted that it may now not recommend that Romania be included in any further extension of aid by the Group of 24 donor nations to Eastern Europe.

If the EC ostracises Romania, none of the other donor countries is likely to help Bucharest.

• BENEVENTO: More than 50 Romanian World Cup soccer fans asked the Italian authorities for political asylum yesterday. About 80 other Romanians have asked that their visas be extended beyond the end of the tournament. (Reuters)



Alexander Lilov, left, Socialist leader, and Andrei Lakanov, prime minister, visiting the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov, a former leader, on the 10th anniversary of his birth

Bulgarian Socialists wrap it up

From REUTER
IN SOFIA

A FINAL official count announced yesterday after Bulgaria's two-round parliamentary election confirmed victory for the former communist party, giving them a total of 211 seats in the new 400-seat Grand National Assembly.

The dissident-led Union of Democratic Forces won 144 seats.

The central electoral commission issued final results of Sunday's run-off in 81 constituencies, showing the Bulgarian Socialist party, the former Communist party, had won 39 seats and the Union of Democratic Forces 37.

The Movement for Rights and Freedoms, representing the ethnic Turkish minority, won two seats, firmly establishing itself as the third political force in the land with a total of 23 seats in the new assembly.

The Agrarian Union, one of the country's oldest political parties, found itself relegated to fourth place with only 16 seats.

The remaining three single-member constituency seats were divided between the Fatherland Union, the Fatherland Labour party and an independent candidate.

Added to the first-round ballot, this gave the Fatherland Union a total of two seats in the new assembly.

The remaining two seats are held by the non-Marxist Social Democratic Party and another independent candidate.

US spies ready for about-turn

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

FACED with a warming climate between the superpowers, the National Security Agency, America's largest espionage organisation, is debating whether to turn its main attention away from the Soviet military to economic spying to survive.

Such a shift in priorities would be a big about-turn for the agency, technically a part of the Pentagon, which for the past 38 years has concentrated its network of electronic eavesdropping devices on tracking the possibility of a Soviet invasion of Europe or the United States.

The agency is among the most secretive of US government bodies and is widely regarded as one of the most productive.

Its recordings of telephone calls, radio signals and electronic data have in past years helped Washington track down General Manuel Noriega, the deposed leader of Panama, thwart efforts by Iran to mine the Gulf, and uncover smuggling rings sending US technology to Eastern Europe.

In recent months the US intelligence community has begun cutting back its spy operations in Germany as a result of a perceived reduction of the Soviet threat since the opening last year of the Berlin Wall.

The New York Times reported yesterday that the director of the agency recently went one step further by drafting plans for a shift in the organisation's activities to eavesdropping on world trade and financial dealings.

As it is, the National Security Agency unintentionally comes across the trade secrets of overseas firms during routine military espionage.

At issue in the intelligence community is whether the agency should deliberately try to gather such secrets and who should be told about them.

Gorbachev man may take party post in Russia

From MARY DEEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev made it known yesterday that he would not be standing for the post of Communist party leader in the Russian Federation, even though the new party organisation could eventually become a power base for one of his opponents.

Hints were dropped, however, that a deal had been struck under which the post would go to someone loyal to him in the current Soviet leadership, possibly Nikolai Ryzhkov, the prime minister.

Mr Gorbachev's decision was communicated to a press conference by Andrei Gireenko, the Central Committee secretary of the Soviet Communist party, responsible for nationalities policy. The press conference appeared to have been called to dampen speculation about Mr Gorbachev's attitude to the new Communist party organisation, to be set up at an all-Russian party conference beginning in Moscow today.

Mr Gorbachev reportedly spent the weekend in meetings with Communist party delegates from the Russian Federation, completing the agenda for this week's conference. The order of the agenda and details of procedure are crucial to engineering the required outcome.

The least desirable outcome, from Mr Gorbachev's point of view, is probably that the new leaders should come from a strong Leningrad faction controlled by Boris Gidaspov, the Leningrad city and regional party chief. Mr Gidaspov pre-empted this week's conference by declaring his support for the new party organisation and holding two preparatory meetings.

As a result a conference which was designed to discuss the question of a Russian party organisation will now double as its inaugural meeting.

Mr Gorbachev either had to be prepared to stand for the post of Russian first secretary himself — a move which could damage his claims to represent the interests of all Soviet republics equally — or find someone of centrist, rather than Russian nationalist, inclinations to stand.

The newspaper reported that the general orthodoxy among intelligence experts at the agency supports the gathering of more economic information to help America in trade wars and to warn of imminent events that might damage the country's interests.

America and other industrialised countries routinely collect information about their allies' economies to help with international trade negotiations.

Included are details of securities transactions and the policies of foreign governments towards trade with US firms dealing in restricted high-technology goods.

The question of turning electronic devices towards economic spying is tricky, since some of America's greatest competitors in trade are also among its staunchest allies, especially in Western Europe and Asia.

As it is, the National Security Agency unintentionally comes across the trade secrets of overseas firms during routine military espionage.

At issue in the intelligence community is whether the agency should deliberately try to gather such secrets and who should be told about them.

In fact, it is more likely that

Progress made on future of Nato

From IAN MURRAY
IN BONN

HELMUT KOHL, the West German chancellor, confidently predicted yesterday that "1990 will be the year of German unity" as Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his foreign minister, held a seventh meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, to discuss outstanding differences about the future military status of the united country.

A victory for Mr Ryzhkov would relieve Mr Gorbachev of the obligation of taking a post in an organisation whose existence he cannot quite support, and would enable him to nominate a new prime minister with economic views more to his liking.

Yuri Maslyukov, Mr Ryzhkov's deputy and chairman of the state planning committee, Gosplan, could be a candidate for the prime minister's post, especially if the economic reforms endangered Gosplan.

Boris Yeltsin, Russian Federation president, has made it known that he disapproves of presidents also holding party posts and will not stand. Public opinion supports this view and has been hostile to President Gorbachev's holding the state presidency and the party general secretary.

Although Mr Gorbachev is chairman of the party bureau he set up earlier this year to prepare today's conference, he originally seemed to disapprove of a separate Russian party organisation.

The Russian Federation has been the only one of the 15 Soviet republics not to have its own party organisation and own structure. Instead, it had the dominant representation at national level, with 58 per cent of delegates to party congresses. Russians have held the majority of posts in the central party leadership.

Mr Gorbachev, as national leader, has consistently drawn a distinction between the Soviet state structure, where he argues for looser ties between the centre and the republics, and the Communist party, which he conceives as a single, disciplined entity functioning nationally across republic boundaries. He came round publicly to the concept of the Russian party organisation after seeing the strength of anti-federal sentiment.

Mr Shevardnadze is now anxious for a quick end to the present round of Vienna talks, which involve only Soviet and American troops, so that there can be an immediate start on negotiations on the size of all Nato's forces — including the German. For the past couple of months Soviet negotiators in Vienna have been dragging their feet, pending the outcome of the "two plus four" discussions. Following the last two sessions between Herr Genscher and Mr Shevardnadze, it seems certain that the Vienna talks will accelerate to produce agreement by the late autumn, clearing the way for the CSCE summit.

These ideas are all to be raised on Friday in East Berlin, when the foreign ministers of the two Germanies have their second meeting with those of the four second world war allies — Britain, France, America and Russia, to discuss political and military implications of unity.

The meeting yesterday in Münster was described by both men afterwards as particularly useful, instructive, profound and serious. Mr Shevardnadze, who emphasised again at the outset that the security question was the most difficult and complicated of all, nevertheless said there was great goodwill between the two sides to find a solution.

The suggestion by President Gorbachev that a united Germany should be an associate of both alliances was never seriously discussed, after its outright rejection by Herr Kohl and President Bush.

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Tributes to de Gaulle raise painful questions

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

WITH his famous indifference to public opinion and undisguised distaste for France's *classe politique*, Charles de Gaulle would surely have derived a certain wry amusement from the pomp and ceremony with which yesterday's 50th anniversary of his rallying call to the nation has been invested.

Nobody knew better than he that only a tiny handful of the French were tuned in to the BBC when he called on them to resist the Nazi occupation and to have faith in his determination to redeem the nation's honour.

Nor did the French exactly flock to the colours de Gaulle had raised in exile: by some accounts, only five people from the sizeable French community then in Britain were moved to volunteer their services the day after the broadcast. In his own country, already sunk in the morass of defeat that led so swiftly to collaboration, the Pétain administration put in place by a damning majority of elected

Massacre of students confirmed

Kinshasa — A Zaire parliamentary commission yesterday confirmed that a masked commando unit last May entered Lubumbashi University by night and massacred students with the blessing and connivance of local authorities.

Some reports say as many as 150 students died, their throats cut with knives and bayonets, when the commandos got into the university late at night after the electric power was cut off. The parliamentary report was unable to say exactly how many students had died, partly because its investigation did not begin until three weeks after the killings on the night of May 11.

The report said the attack was "premeditated and meticulously prepared". It said three student informers from Equateur, President Mobutu's home province, persuaded the authorities to launch the attack after they had been unmasked by students and beaten. (AP)

Soviet pilot flees to Turkey

Ankara — A Soviet pilot yesterday landed a small passenger plane on a beach on Turkey's Black Sea coast and asked for political asylum, a government official said here. Requesting anonymity, the official said the pilot was alone in the 12-seater aircraft when it landed near Kumcagiz village in Kocaeli province at 1:30 pm.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported yesterday that an AN2 plane was hijacked in the Ukrainian port of Odessa. No other details were given. (AP)

Unhappy debtor kills up to six

Jacksonville — A gunman killed as many as six people at a Florida finance company yesterday, police said. A local radio station reported that the man later took his own life. The local radio report said the gunman was apparently unhappy about having his car repossessed. "There's a multiple shooting and our people are at the scene," a police spokesman said. (Reuters)

Collor falls short of cutback target

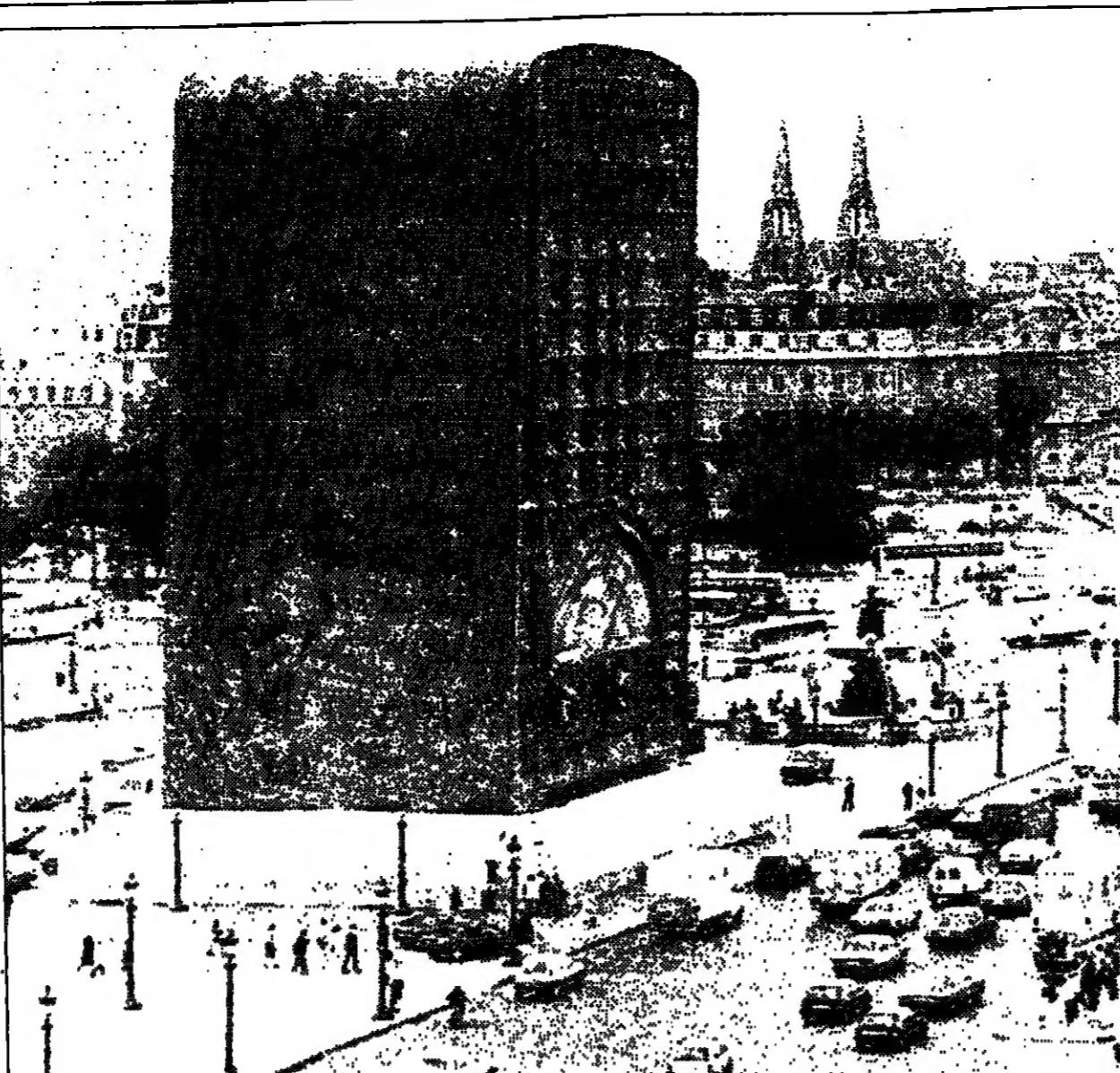
From LOUISE BYRNE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PRESIDENT Collor de Mello of Brazil failed to meet his own deadline yesterday for naming 360,000 public workers to be dismissed as a crucial part of his economic plan.

Ministries announced the dismissal of about 100,000 workers, but fell short of the target, which would cut back the civil service by up to 30 per cent.

The failure to cut public spending is the latest setback for Senator Collor, who completes 100 days in office on Friday. Inflation has been reduced from more than 70 per cent a month but is still at double figures. The planned sale of public companies has had to be postponed and a wave of strikes shows increasing opposition from workers.

One of the first measures to be implemented in the economic austerity plan announced when the president



Radio traffic: Parisian drivers making their way around a giant replica of a radio relaying de Gaulle's wartime messages in Place de la Concorde yesterday, as France marked the 50th anniversary of his call to arms from London

EC clears stage for meeting on political union

From MICHAEL BINTON IN LUXEMBOURG

EUROPEAN Community foreign ministers yesterday cleared the way for an inter-governmental conference on political union this year, approving a detailed list of questions that must be considered by EC leaders at their summit in Dublin next week.

The discussions, together with those on economic and monetary union, were marked by a noticeably more flexible and enthusiastic participation by Britain, despite the government's doubts on the need for inter-governmental conferences on both issues. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, persuaded his colleagues to look seriously at most of the problems first raised by Britain. Spokesmen for other ministers said he had not attempted any blocking measures.

Their report said political union had four main aims: to strengthen the community's capacity to take decisions, to make it more democratically responsive, to make its institutions more efficient, and to outline common foreign and security policy.

They said any other European state that accepted the community's final goals could become a member. But in deepening political inter-

gration, several key questions had to be settled. The first was the scope of change: how much more responsibility should be transferred to the community, how would the notion of EC citizenship with specific rights be worked out, and how much joint cooperation should there be on such issues as the fight against drugs and in the political and judicial area.

Leaders would also have to discuss changes in existing institutions, and the role of the Council of Ministers. The conference must also look at democratic accountability — how much extra power should be given to the European parliament, and how should national parliaments be more involved?

On European monetary union, the ministers' discussions were overshadowed by an outburst from Jacques Delors, president of the commission, who appeared irritated by calls for further preparation and talk of a possible "two-speed Europe".

He rejected the suggestions and also attacked those who said there should be no links between the conferences on monetary and political union. The two, he insisted, should run in parallel.

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Tamil rebels face all-out war launched by Colombo

FROM JAMES PRINGLE IN AMPARA, SRI LANKA

REFUGEES were fleeing from villages along Sri Lanka's eastern coast yesterday as the Sri Lankan Army and militant Tamil separatists prepared for what a government minister described as "all-out war".

"The ceasefire in the northeast has been abandoned," said Ranjan Wijeratne, minister of defence, referring to the failure of the second ceasefire in a week. "The northeast of the country is in a situation of all-out war and military commanders have been given authority to use any operational measures necessary to defeat the guerrillas," Mr Wijeratne added.

Moving in small, highly mobile groups, fighters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, some as young as 14, were entering villages in the east of the country and attacking police stations while firing rockets and mortars into army camps. In one case, soldiers claim an unidentified gas was used against them.

As the Sri Lankan Army was rushing reinforcements, including new armoured personnel carriers and scout cars, to the front, sources in Tiger-controlled areas said some fresh guerrilla troops were arriving by sea from the northern Jaffna peninsula, the main Tamil heartland.

Up to 15,000 refugees have fled the war zone and are seeking shelter in schools and government buildings here, local officials said. The northeastern town of Trincomalee is back in government hands, but sources said much of it had been destroyed by fire. They said the Tigers had evacuated up to 20,000 Tamil residents before the Sri Lankan Army entered.

Police and civilian vigilantes were said to have seized 37 Tamils, some of whom had been sheltering at Trincomalee hospital, and had taken them away for questioning amid fears that widespread revenge killings — even a

massacre — were to be

surprising if the guerrillas had overrun the city, as they had been active in the area for years and had gained substantial support from civilians.

The government, they said, now faced the possibility of being cut off from the north and might be forced to supply the area by national route 5, which runs through territory which is controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

In a radio broadcast the Khmer Rouge said non-communist forces had attacked government positions near Battambang and Sisophon, two government strongholds near the Thai border. A liberation front official said their guerrillas were involved, but denied it was a joint operation with the Khmer Rouge.

Co-operation with the Khmer Rouge is a sensitive issue for the non-communist guerrillas and for their supporters in the United States and elsewhere. They say they never fight alongside the Khmer Rouge, but sometimes they attack the same targets.

Diplomats say the most disturbing developments for the Phnom Penh government are increasing signs of support for the resistance, particularly the Khmer Rouge. There was evidence of growing hostility towards the government among civilians and the military.

Cambodians travelling to

and from the Thai border say they can now move freely and quickly across country compared with a year ago. They are rarely challenged by government forces who, they say, appear to control less territory than previously and are clearly less willing to fight.

They say they frequently see government soldiers fraternising with the guerrillas belonging to all the resistance factions.

However, the Phnom Penh government last week said it had killed 6,500 guerrillas during the recent dry season offensive between November and May.

The Khmer Rouge's defeat

of the American-backed Cambodian government army in the Kompong Thom area in 1971 is regarded as the turning point in the war which ended with the Khmer Rouge victory four years later.



First-year women students leave Peking university yesterday for two weeks of military training in Hebei province

The best and brightest flee China

FROM CATHERINE SAMSON IN PEKING

IT WAS a sad day for China's Central Ballet Troupe when the audience walked out and demanded their money back. Not because the dancing was bad but because there was not enough of it: there were too many ballerinas on stage.

More than 100 dancers, it transpired, had rioted off to the West. For as the brightest and best are leaving Hong Kong in anticipation of the Chinese takeover in 1997, there is a parallel flow of talent from the mainland.

As in Hong Kong, the mainland brain drain started long before the June 4 massacre but has been exacerbated by it and is now eroding an entire generation of artistic and academic skills.

In Hong Kong, the root

cause is anxiety about a future under a regime unfriendly to capitalism. In China, the cause is misery in the present tense state, caused not only by an ideologically imposed creative straitjacket but by massive underfunding of the arts and academe.

The Peking-backed paper which reported the ballet walkout explained that the troupe was so short of money that it could only afford to keep putting on the same old show, *Swan Lake*, night after night. As a result, some 130 ballet dancers had left the troupe since 1978, when China began to open its doors to the West.

Similarly, nearly 400 musicians have left the Central Philharmonic Orchestra and

Central Conservatory of Music. As for sports, there are 100 Chinese professional table-tennis players in Japan and 20 in West Germany, according to an article which accused them of blindly worshipping money.

Students, too, see only a bleak future in China. One

Western embassy reported a

yearly 100 per cent increase in

the number of university stu-

dents applying for visas. In

these circumstances, a diplo-

mata said, the increase in visa

applications after June 4 was

in keeping with the general

trend — it should be seen as

"substantial but not unusual".

The most poignant symbol

of despair came recently when

Xu Jianjun — China's ambas-

sador in Hong Kong for years,

whose job it was to reassure

the people of Hong Kong that

it was worth staying — himself

fled to the United States,

where he is "resting" indefi-

nately. While the preferred

destinations are the United

States, Canada and Australia,

visa applicants are prepared to

consider anywhere that will

take them. Even a less than

ideal primary destination can

act as a stepping-stone to other

countries. The first objective is

to leave China.

The number of Chinese

students, for instance, in

Malta has more than doubled

since last June — a phenom-

enon put down to the in-

creased number of Chinese

students in Malta working

their way through college in

the way they know best.

Splits appear in Israel coalition

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

DAVID Levy, the new Israeli foreign minister, clashed with Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, over the Middle East peace process and control of Israeli foreign policy yesterday, revealing the first cracks in the week-old right-wing coalition government.

Mr Levy was reported to be furious that Mr Shamir had issued statements construed by the United States and Egypt as hardline without referring to the foreign ministry. An unrepentant Mr Shamir yesterday launched further initiatives, inviting President Assad of Syria for talks in Israel and at the same time calling on America to end its dialogue with the Palestine

Lebanon Organisation because of recent Palestinian terrorist attacks on Israel.

Syria ignored the invitation and has joined other Arab states in declaring that right-wing Israeli policies are bringing the Middle East to the brink of another war.

Mr Levy, aged 52, has been labelled a hawk on the Palestinian issue over the past year. In the previous Likud-Labour coalition, in which he was minister of housing and deputy prime minister, Mr Levy joined the hardline Mr Sharon in imposing constraints on Mr Shamir's plan for Palestinian elections, thus to effect undermining it.

Mr Levy also supported ultra-nationalist Jewish settlers in the West Bank and, to US dismay, secretly channelled government money to

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Settling up, and down

Woodrow Wyatt

You may not have heard of the *Local Government Chronicle*, but officials in local government know this independent journal well, talk to it and respect it. Last Friday it carried significant information about community charge gathering. This received scant coverage in those upmarket newspapers which have a loopy disdain for the charge, maintaining that it should have been buried at birth. To fortify the argument that the charge is a washout, stories proliferate of refusal to pay, forcing councils into cashflow shortages and high-interest borrowings. But the *LGC's* survey blames shortfalls in payment mainly on computer software problems.

It found "many councils suffering delays in processing rebates. A number could not provide up-to-date information as their systems could not post cash to accounts, in particular Gloucester...". Those like South Tyneside, with its own in-house software, were collecting well; there, 91 per cent of bills have already been paid in part or in full. Eastleigh, Elmbridge, Hereford, Basingstoke and Sutton had collection rates of 80 per cent or above. Scunthorpe reported 75 per cent collection in April/May and cashflow ahead of last year.

It is councils suffering from software failures and incompetence that are in trouble. Plymouth, with a 50 per cent collection rate, sent out 18 per cent of its bills only in the week ending June 9. Sheffield, with a strike in its benefits section, has a large rebate backlog. Generally, the trend seems to be that collection and refusal to pay are no worse than under the old rates system, often better.

Properly managed councils should have no cashflow worries. Government grants fund 50 per cent of local spending, and much of it for this year has been paid up-front. Similarly, there is no difficulty with the 25 per cent or more coming from the new uniform business rate, of which £2,500 million has already been distributed to councils.

MPs, ministers and even I (as a recipient of letters to my *New of the World* column) can confirm that complaints about the charge have almost vanished from our mail. The new system is settling down unexpectedly quickly. This is remarkable, as only around 18 million previously paid domestic rates; now another 18 million who paid nothing before have been added. True, about 10 million chargepayers are entitled to rebates of up to 80 per cent, something that is not always publicised enough. Those on the lowest incomes get a supplement to their income support, enabling them to pay the 20 per cent of the charge not subject to rebates. If their council is well run, they can make a little profit; if not, they have to find an extra pound or so a week, thus becoming more sensible.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

There are no flies on me. So why is one of my ears larger than the other? Were this a decent comic, that intriguing little prolegomenon would be followed by (*Answer: foot of col. 6*), whereupon, having turned the page upside down, the reader would immediately fall about, slapping his thigh and hooting, and repeating the joke to as many neighbours as he could manage before being asked to stand in the corridor. But, sadly for all of us, time has cracked on a bit since Form 4a and life's riddles no longer offer themselves up for quick solutions. This is a serious newspaper, and even after I have led you through 800 words of verbal wilderness, we shall not catch sight of the promised answer. When we get to the foot of col. 2, no good, I am afraid, will come of turning the page around. We shall be none the wiser.

On Saturday morning, the weather took a turn for the better so I went into the garden with a book. Which book doesn't matter, but you ought to know that it didn't smell. I am a great sniffer of books; it is a particular pleasure, and one which ensures, for me at least, that television will never replace great literature. I can thus be sure that the book on this occasion, was entirely unscented. So was I. I had just showered. I was clean as a whistle. I did not smell of anything at all. Certainly not of rotten plum or mridge. All around me, on the other hand, the garden smelt of everything a warm June garden smells of. For anything keen in smelling, I was the last place to go.

As I opened the book, I felt feet on my left ear. I shook my head, gently, and the wasp took off, did a couple of circuits of my head, and landed on my right ear. I was thus forced to conclude that it had not landed in error. It had been on the lookout for an ear.

These days, one does not set about the execution of wasps lightly. Apart from the fact that we are all caring one-world persons now, live and let live, there is the question of even more caring one-world persons walking about in balaclava helmets and Wasp Rights sashes,

Mrs Thatcher, we are told, is eager to introduce an "officer class" into the British police, and her enthusiasm is shared by some senior Tory backbenchers. After ten years in which the police have been the only public service that the government has persistently favoured and generously funded, it seems that radical restructuring is likely to be imposed on a force reluctant to accept it.

The danger of a single hierarchy is that it creates a closed world of senior staff steeped in traditional methods. This is particularly the case in the police, where even Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary are recruited from retired chief constables.

The proposal is to introduce a two-tier hierarchy, like that of the military, with some recruits entering at the level of inspector or chief inspector. The argument runs that the task of senior officers is different from that of their subordinates. Senior officers exercise command and must manage those beneath them. The skills, knowledge and expertise that make a good bobby or detective

are not the same as those needed to be a good commander or manager. But will an officer class make the police more efficient? I doubt it.

The military analogy is inapplicable in at least two respects. First, despite the superficial similarities of rank structure, senior police officers do not, and cannot, command subordinates as their military counterparts do. Operational decisions in the police are not taken at the top of the pyramid and carried out by those at the bottom. Police do not implement pre-planned strategy, but respond to whatever problems the public bring to their attention. An American sociologist has accurately described policing as dealing with any situation where "something is happening and about which something should be done – now!"

The "something" happening can be almost anything. In a recent survey of calls made to a divisional control room, I found that only a quarter were unambiguous reports of crime. Far more common were vague complaints "trouble" with youths, customers,

neighbours and so on. People facing virtually any conceivable emergency turn to the police, from public utilities advising police of emergency repairs requiring road works, to an old lady who has a cat trapped in her bedroom.

These public demands enter the police hierarchy at the bottom. A telephone call is normally answered in the control room by a constable, who must gather all relevant information and decide upon the most appropriate response. Consequently, junior officers will decide whether to act immediately or to wait, and they will determine whether or not to deploy a foot patrol or a car, or perhaps several cars.

At the scene, the officers attending will decide what action to take. It is for them to determine whether to arrest youths causing a nuisance, or tell them to move on. Much of what these officers do remains hidden from their supervisors, because supervisors cannot be everywhere. Only if the officer decides to take formal action, such as arresting someone, is the incident likely to come to the attention of superiors.

This leads me to the second respect in which the military analogy is inapplicable. The police are not deployed in groups of officers, but as single individuals. Except in the unusual circumstances of public-order policing, senior officers do not accompany their subordinates on the ground. Subordinates undertake their duties, exercising potentially wide discretion, virtually alone.

They report back to their superiors, but the need to guard their backs encourages subordinates to say as little as they can get away with. A superior who had never been a constable and attended a "domestic" (a quarrel between husband and wife or neighbours, for example), would be unable to envisage the particular situation that lay behind the cryptic entry in a message log.

A divorce between subordinates with street knowledge and superiors without it would further extend the already wide and damaging gulf between the ranks. As it is, there is a tendency for "reliefs" (a group of officers working the same shifts together)

to acquire a protective shell of solidarity against outsiders – among whom are numbered their superiors.

The sole redeeming feature of senior police officers, in the eyes of many of their subordinates, is that at least they too pound the beat, even if it was a long time ago. Even graduate entrants, who currently spend only a limited time on the beat, tend to be dismissed as innocent novices when they begin their ascent through the ranks. An officer class would lack even this modicum of credibility in the eyes of those they were supposed to command. Far from introducing more effective leadership, such an officer class would pose a serious danger to the junior ranks becoming a law unto themselves.

There is a need for greater openness in the police, and independent scrutiny, but an officer class would achieve neither. It is one more example of the kind of quick fix that has bedevilled criminal justice policy in recent years.

The author is Director of Criminal Justice Studies at Reading University.

P.A. J. Waddington argues against proposals to institute an 'officer class' for the police

Bobby to brasshat – the only way

Mr Thatcher, we are told, is eager to introduce an "officer class" into the British police, and her enthusiasm is shared by some senior Tory backbenchers. After ten years in which the police have been the only public service that the government has persistently favoured and generously funded, it seems that radical restructuring is likely to be imposed on a force reluctant to accept it.

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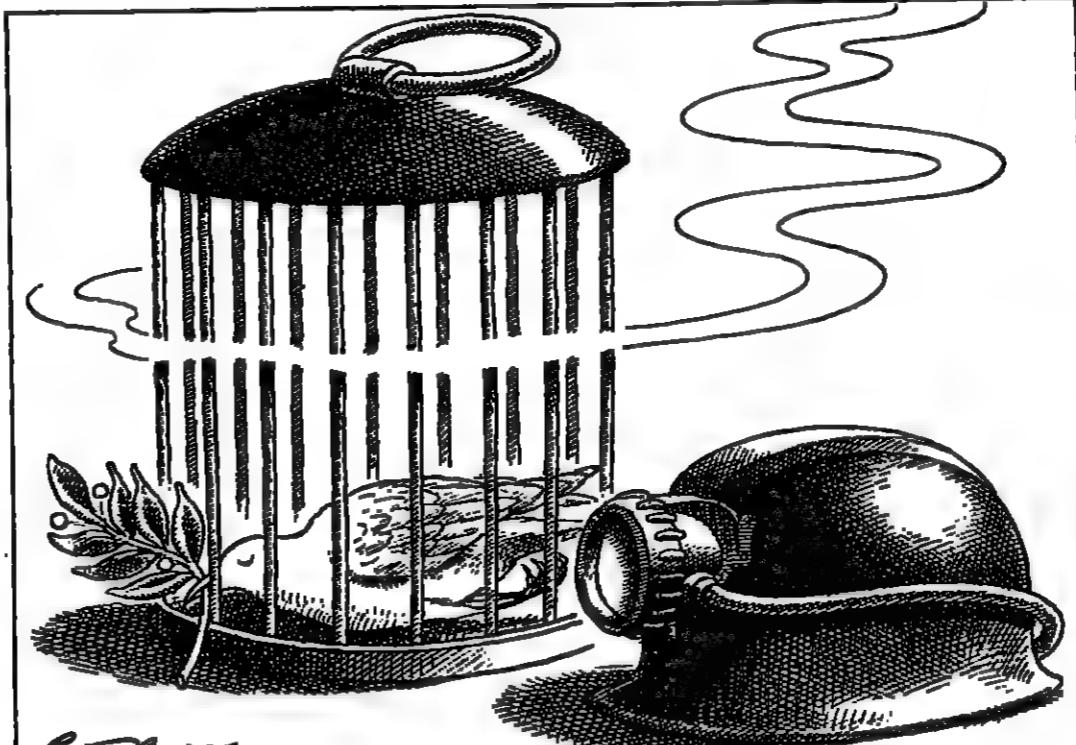
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Might mob rule spread to Romania's neighbours?



George Schöpflin sees economic advance as the key to the consolidation of East European democracy

paper; Romania Libera, as well as the beating up of anyone who looked like an anti-government demonstrator.

Nowhere else in post-communist Europe is the situation so dire. Society in other countries has survived and organised to some extent, which has made smoother the transition to democracy. While in Romania the rulers and the intellectuals are completely at odds, elsewhere the opposite is true. The intellectuals' function is to give public currency and legitimacy to ideas and visions of the future; at the moment these ideas are firmly democratic. This makes it virtually impossible to give authority to non-democratic political movements. The post-communist governments accept this, even in Bulgaria, where the ex-communist Bulgarian Socialist party has built up a commanding lead in the elections.

This unity between rulers and intellectuals means that it is difficult for the kind of crude working-class thuggery seen in Bucharest to gain a political foothold. And the unity of rulers and intellectuals has been strengthened by the general defeat of the left, which is hardly surprising after four decades of self-styled proletarian rule. In Hungary, even the Social Democrats failed to win any parliamentary seats.

Defeat does not mean rout, however. Working-class support gave the communists' successors a respectable vote in East Germany and Czechoslovakia; only in Hungary did the ex-communists win less than 10 per cent of the vote.

The sections of the working class that benefited from communist rule, especially those in outdated heavy industries such as mining and engineering, will continue to support the communists' successors. Even in Poland, with its long tradition of working-class anti-government militancy, and its acute deflation and a consumption

squeeze, Lech Walesa was successful in persuading transport strikers to go back to work.

Hatred of intellectuals is probably deeper and more widespread in Romania than elsewhere. The Ceausescu regime fulfilled the traditional rôle of the anti-intellectual, but it did not do so reluctantly, even if it had to. Attacks on Hungarian civilised élites in the 1950s and 1960s were not a reflection of the kind of nationalism that holds the communities together. Not that ideas of nationalism can be used indefinitely to ease the transition, but in the short term such pride is valuable in offsetting cynicism about government and in generating energies to tackle new problems under highly adverse conditions.

Furthermore, Romania is now a terrible warning. No government in the area will wish to see mobs terrifying citizens as they have done in Bucharest. The distaste is particularly acute in Hungary, because of the increase in the number of refugees from Romania, mostly ethnic Hungarians. According to some sources, they are arriving at the rate of 600 a day. The story these refugees tell is of universal fear, and although few would have credited it, they say the situation was better under Ceausescu.

For the moment, then, the fledgling democracies of post-communist Europe are relatively secure. But there are dangers. If there is an economic collapse, the appeal of demagoguery of the kind seen in Romania will become much stronger.

In such circumstances, there could be Bucharest-style violence, based on the claim that only manual workers matter, coupled with xenophobic nationalism.

Under different political conditions a section of the intelligentsia might emerge to give it shape. The new governments of the old communist bloc and Western Europe will all be watching anxiously to prevent that happening. Ultimately, only the success of the economic transformation can guarantee it.

The author lectures on East European politics at the London School of Economics.

"grandstand" people – the 95 per cent of Ascot's 250,000 visitors who are not invited into the royal enclosure. It has five private dining rooms – and, more importantly for the *hoi polloi* – extensive bars. "It means another 2,000 people can now drink under cover," says Beaumont, no doubt recalling that rain and Ascot go together like football and hooligans. The founder herself had trouble with the weather in 1712, when the royal carriage got stuck in the mud. If it doesn't rain today it just won't be Ascot.

In the negative

Not all MPs are anxious to get in front of the camera. Some are equally happy behind it, as an all-party photography exhibition at Westminster demonstrates. Pictures on display include four stunning shots taken by Labour MP Andrew Bennett using an £8 camera, Austin Mitchell's portrait of "Elvis Presley's", Russia's foremost fan of western rock music, pictures by Denis Healey, perhaps Westminster's best-known amateur photographer, and six – the most by any single exhibitor – by Tory MP Jerry Wiggin. Pure coincidence, of course, that he organised the exhibition.

Labour MP Roland Boyes used the occasion to renew his call for the ban on still cameras in the chamber to be lifted. Obviously prepared, the Speaker, Bernard Weatherill, produced a copy of *Pen and Pencil in Parliament*, published early this century, from which he quoted Joseph Chamberlain as saying: "I am afraid it is out of order to Kodak the House of Commons at any time." And Weatherill added: "It still is."

DIARY

white Gordimer will anger some purists in the ANC who will regard it as a slight, implying that no black writer is considered good enough. The publishing world, on the other hand, is thrilled at the potential link-up and predicts the world's biggest seller since Chairman Mao's *Little Red Book*.

Weighty matters

Sports minister Colin Moynihan is a busy man. Fresh from assisting the Sardinian police in keeping English football supporters in order, he is back in London to fulfil an equally difficult task – luring into shape some of his feathered parliamentary colleagues. With fitness expert Diana Moran, known to breakfast television viewers as the "Green Goddess", he will put them through their paces on the lawn of the Houses of Parliament today in preparation for the annual Lords v. Commons tug-of-war on Monday. After the rehearsal, he flies back to Sardinia for England's key match against Egypt.

The tug-of-war sponsor, the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund, expects a large attendance – in every sense – today, plus an assortment of other parliamentarians



lay out a course on the heath. The first race of Royal Week has long been the Queen Anne Stakes, but Ascot has taken nearly 300 years to pay her architectural tribute.

Finished just in time for this year's big event, the Queen Anne building conforms to Ascot style, being of the same brick and stone as the old facade. Captain Nicholas Beaumont, the clerk of the course, says it will cater for

The Times Tuesday June 19 1990
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FLEXIBLE RESPONSE

The debate on the defence estimates in the House of Commons this week takes place in the shadow of the government's review of "options for change", the most far-reaching attempt to remodel British defence strategy since Labour abandoned Britain's defence commitments east of Suez. Tom King, the defence secretary, did well yesterday to lower some of the House's more extravagant expectations of an early "peace dividend". Defence spending taps cannot be turned on and off, and the other, private, debate between a small group of ministers and senior officials, the outcome of which will be presented to the cabinet next month, is not primarily concerned with the volume of defence spending.

The pursuit of cost-effectiveness and value for money is important, but the primary task of the "options for change" team is to respond to the dramatic improvement in East-West relations. The correct moves will not necessarily translate into immediate reductions in spending, although yesterday's cancellation of the next batch of Tornados for the RAF indicates the government's readiness to cut back firmly on excess equipment.

There is still instability and uncertainty in Eastern Europe, of which the violence in Romania is unlikely to be the last example. Mr King also reminded the Commons yesterday that, even if the West's best hopes for conventional East-West force reductions are fulfilled, the Soviet Union's continuing military strength could not be ignored. That said, Mr King is luckier than his forerunners. Whatever happens now in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, his advisers are unanimous that the threat from the Warsaw Pact, which has dictated the size and shape of all western defence budgets for so long, has virtually disappeared. In restructuring the armed forces, he has the opportunity, and obligation, to be bold.

He does not need to look for another enemy. The argument that defence planning should now concentrate on possible intervention in far-away places, such as the Middle East, the Far East and Africa, obviously attractive to defence chiefs, should be resisted. Talk of "force projection" conjures up the Mountbatten concept of a deep-water navy patrolling the globe, ready to intervene at a moment's notice in brushfire wars.

There should be no place for romanticism in

ministerial thinking. But greater flexibility is the answer, viewed from a different standpoint. Huge static armies in central Europe must give place to mobile, flexible, forces. But this should not imply that Nato rapid deployment forces will be on standby to intervene in regional conflicts around the world. For Mr King, the sole yardstick should be the need to transform the present mix of heavyweight forces and lighter, flexible units into restructured, streamlined services. Without exaggerated emphasis on "out of area" capability, adequately flexible forces would be capable of responding to trouble in central Europe or elsewhere, as part of Nato or, if necessary, alone.

The heavy concentration of troops and equipment in the British Army of the Rhine will be abandoned. Here Mr King should not confine自己 to tinkering, withdrawing one of the three armoured divisions or even just a number of units from all the divisions, while waiting for conventional arms control negotiations to dictate the speed and shape of force reductions. There is no longer any need to wait for the Vienna talks to set a timetable. The options for change review must produce proposals that can be implemented irrespective of the multilateral arms control process.

Britain is likely to need only one division in West Germany, no longer called the British Army of the Rhine but merged into a multinational corps. The question then would be how to adapt and equip smaller, home-based, forces for a mobile role. That in turn would imply changes in the RAF and Royal Navy, with fewer Tornado squadrons in Germany, less emphasis on anti-submarine frigates and a sensible expansion of amphibious capabilities.

Mr King, undoubtedly supported by the prime minister, has so far adopted a very cautious public stance. But the team handling the review includes some of the defence ministry's most forward-looking and free-thinking civil servants. The team has, wisely, been kept small, and the defence bureaucracy held at arm's length. Its members should be encouraged to treat nothing as sacred, and to hone the number of "options" to a politically manageable total. What Mr King and the cabinet need is a document that lays out precisely a short list of recommendations, radical enough to effect a genuine transformation of the armed services in the 1990s.

GANGING UP ON THE IRA

The arrest of a third suspected member of the IRA on the Dutch-Belgian border yesterday, following that of two others on Saturday, is a significant reward for the enhancement of co-operation between the European Community's anti-terrorist forces over the past few years. A fourth man is still being sought, but there must be no relaxation of this impressive joint effort, even if he too is caught. This summer, IRA attacks on British servicemen and other civilians in West Germany and the Low Countries have become both more frequent and more audacious. The Community's interior ministers are unanimous in assessing the threat posed by the IRA: it is Europe's most dangerous indigenous terrorist gang.

Only Irish terrorism has become a European phenomenon. To be sure, Basque separatists, Italian anarchists or neo-fascists and the West German Red Army Faction can and do operate across the increasingly open borders of the Community. The Red Army Faction was also able, until the last few weeks, to use East Berlin as a base; indeed, most terrorist groups have until recently obtained help from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Several Arab governments and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are also known to have provided money, arms or training in the past.

But the only European terrorists who bear comparison with their Arab counterparts are the IRA. Only the IRA maintains a network of sympathisers that extends into several EC countries; its murder squads move swiftly from one to the other, confusing the security forces by mounting a wide variety of attacks on vulnerable British targets. Only the IRA benefits from large-scale fund-raising in the United States.

Only the IRA can count on hitherto insuperable obstacles to the extradition of its

suspected terrorists from one EC member, Ireland, to another, Britain. One of the suspects arrested on Saturday, Donna Maguire, appears to have been wanted by the West German authorities in connection with two attacks last year. An informal approach by the West German federal prosecutor for her extradition was made to the Irish authorities, but formal moves seem to have been deferred until it was too late. German red tape, ignorance of Irish extradition law, paucity of evidence or sheer bungling may all have been responsible for the fact that Maguire never had to face extradition proceedings after her release. The Irish judge who acquitted Maguire described the circumstances of her arrest as "extremely suspicious, to say the least".

This was scarcely an advertisement for the smooth functioning of the European Community's concerted counter-attack. Irish politicians cannot reasonably accuse West German justice of harbouring the anti-Irish prejudices sometimes attributed to the British police or courts. Equally, the West Germans cannot reasonably complain of Irish intransigence if their own officials did indeed fail to serve a warrant for extradition in the prescribed way.

That some of the facts of this case are now public may be embarrassing for the Irish and the West German governments, though both have refused to accept any blame. But it is good for the same majority of people in both countries who detest the IRA. In much the same way, last week's admission by the British director of public prosecutions that the convictions of seven Irish people in 1976 were unsafe was salutary for the reputation of British justice. If the European Community is serious about defeating the IRA, its member governments must become ready to admit their mistakes.

CONSPICUOUS DESTITUTION

Hundreds of young people camp out in the streets of London every night. In increasing numbers they are doing so in other large British cities. The alarm and pity this causes to the populace has at last communicated itself to the government, which has responded with a mixture of proposals. The most substantial is a programme to set up emergency shelters and hostels in London.

Concentrating on the capital first in this way might prove to have been a miscalculation, for one result could be to make London a more attractive place to the homeless. The government would therefore do well to treat its immediate programme as a short-term expedient. It should not wait too long before backing up its provision of emergency shelters in London with the same elsewhere, and then preparing a more fundamental attack on this complex phenomenon. Merely to move the "cardboard cities" indoors will not be enough.

Conspicuous destitution is no advertisement either for London or for government policy, even though neither is directly to blame. The very prosperity of London is undoubtedly a magnet to homeless young people from the provinces; and the publicity its cardboard cities have been given in the past has unwittingly signalled that survival there is possible without a roof over one's head. The prospect sounds immensely unattractive, but the experience is evidently not unattractive enough.

The government has not yet devised a formula for paying adequate social security to young people which does not incidentally encourage them into a life of welfare dependency, but it must keep trying. Until an answer is found young people can find themselves

trapped on the streets by their own lack of means and high London rents. The simplistic assumption that all young people can expect to be housed by their parents, which is still in theory an element in government policy, ignores the upheavals in family life resulting from widespread divorce and remarriage.

One of the more surprising and disturbing features of the phenomenon is that empty beds

exist every night in shelters and hostels run by voluntary agencies, often not far from these illicit encampments and well known to those living there. There is more to this baffling problem than poverty alone, or lack of facilities alone. The state of mind of the young people concerned is often as depressed as their surroundings, their general mood of apathy and indifference being stirred only by the need to eat and to resort to petty crime to obtain the means.

Coaxing homeless young people into the new shelters will need some psychological subtlety if the plan is to work. The task is not merely to empty the streets at night, but to bring back into society those who have been squeezed (or have squeezed themselves) out of it. That will need a ladder of accommodation, from the streets to shelters, from shelters to flats or more formal hostels, and from there to something approaching normality.

The proposals include a scheme of counselling, and if that ladder is to be climbed some encouragement has to be available. In fact many of the young people living rough are scarcely more than children whose parents have failed them, and who are too young to have learnt how to take charge of their own lives.

Proposed changes on abortion

From Lord Brightman

Sir, In his letter (June 11) the Bishop of Gloucester says that the General Synod, despite enquiries, had been unable to establish just what the law on abortion, as proposed to be amended, would allow.

The conditions in which it is proposed that a pregnancy may lawfully be terminated clinically are set out in clause 34 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill as amended in committee by the House of Commons. The clause in fact expresses in statutory language the same conclusions as were reached in 1988 unanimously by a select committee of the House of Lords, of which I had the honour to be chairman and of which the bishop was a distinguished member.

Clause 34, as it now stands, would reduce the maximum gestational age for terminating a pregnancy from 28 weeks to 24 weeks across the whole field, with only two exceptions, one relating to the state of health of the mother, and the other relating to the state of health of the unborn child.

These are the only other exceptions to the proposed 24-week rule.

As regards the former, there are three relevant gradations:

1. If the medical diagnosis is "risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman", a termination is permissible under the existing law down to the 28th week of pregnancy. The Bill proposes to reduce this to 24 weeks.

2. If, however, the diagnosis is "risk to the life of the pregnant woman", the law is and has been, since long before the Abortion Act 1967, that "abortion up to birth" is permissible. The life of the mother must come first.

3. The only other case dependent on the health of the mother, in which a termination would be permissible up to birth under the proposed legislation, would be if

Gas competition

From Mr I. W. Whitting

Sir, There are some fundamental misconceptions contained in your leading article ("Keeping up the pressure", June 12), which result in a thoroughly misleading view of the effective and efficient performance of British Gas since privatisation in the increasingly competitive environment that has been developing.

In the contract gas market, gas-on-gas competition is being actively pursued. Our pipeline system is available for use by any independent supplier and 3,000 requests have already been received.

On the tariff side, the review of the formula was provided for in the prospectus issued at the time of the privatisation of British Gas and follows the pattern set for the review of the British Telecom formula two years ago. To say that it comes now as a new initiative to remedy identified problems is wrong. Indeed the Director General of Gas Supply has said that he enters upon the review with no preconceptions.

Yours faithfully,
IVAN WHITTING (HQ Director of Corporate Affairs),
British Gas,
Riverside House,
152 Grosvenor Road, SW1.

June 13.

Experience of history

From Mr Warwick Hele

Sir, I write as a teacher of history of 35 years standing, and as the ex-chairman of the History Committee of the Secondary Examinations Council, to welcome the decision of the Historical Association to support, with minor amendments, the recommendations of the National Curriculum history working group (report, June 6, later editions).

These carefully thought out recommendations draw upon and bring together the experience of the best history teaching, and provide a programme which will ensure that all children, throughout their school careers, are grounded in and enjoy this vital foundation subject.

Yours faithfully,
WARRICK HELE,
Hillside, Hawksdene Lane,
Shaftesbury, Dorset.

June 6.

Cars from abroad

From the Editor of *Which?*

Sir, Of course there are discounts on many models of car in the UK, and in many cases that may mean it's not worth importing those models ("A goldmine waiting to be plundered", Motoring, June 15). But there are still very many models that are worth bringing over from Europe, as our publication, *Importing a Car*, shows. Checking prices abroad as well as searching for the best deal in the UK ought to be part of shopping around for any potential car buyer.

That apart, many cars aren't discounted heavily (or even at all) in the UK - new and top-of-the-range models, for example. In

these cases, there are likely to be clear savings in importing, as well as for more basic models (May *Which?*, for example, quoted a Ford Fiesta which we could buy abroad for 25 per cent cheaper than the lowest price we found in Britain).

The fact remains that British motorists usually pay more than their European counterparts. It's an inequity we've campaigned against for many years, and which may only now, with 1992 and an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, be on the verge of ending.

Yours faithfully,
SUE LEGGATE,
Editor, *Which?*,
2 Marylebone Road, NW1.

June 15.

South African "tango"

From Sir Peter Fawcett

Sir, In your leader, "Tango for two" (June 8), you place the burden of passing words of wisdom to Mr Mandela on the Western leaders; he will shortly be meeting, other than those in the US where internal politics have tended to blur the issues. In view of this country's historical association with South Africa, our position in the Commonwealth, with its concern for the whole southern African region, and the projected meeting between Mr Mandela and Mrs Thatcher in London early in July, that burden falls primarily on Mrs Thatcher.

The eyes of the negotiators in South Africa have been set on a new constitution to replace the one enshrined in the Act of Union, 1909 - the whites seeking protection from black domination through structural guarantees. The whites at present hold all the reins

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Proposed changes on abortion

From Mr Max Nicholson

Sir,

the termination is "necessary" to prevent both "grave" and "permanent" injury to the mother's health.

As regards diagnosed abnormalities in the foetus or child carried by the mother, it should be appreciated that under the existing law a termination is only permissible if there is "substantial risk" that the child if born would suffer from such abnormalities as to be "seriously handicapped". In this case, the clause as it stands would abolish the existing 28-week rule.

The reason why the select committee reached the same conclusion was summarised in this sentence from their report (HL 50, p.18): "If, for example, an unborn child were diagnosed as grossly abnormal and unable to lead any meaningful life, there is in the opinion of the Committee no logic in requiring the mother to carry her unborn child to full term merely because the diagnosis was too late to enable an operation for abortion to be carried out before the 28th completed week".

These are the other exceptions to the proposed 24-week rule.

In conclusion, I would add that any move to insinuate the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929 into the substantive provisions of the Abortion Act 1967 would be the worst possible step. Why should the medical profession be put at risk of prosecution if a pregnancy is terminated in strict accordance with the time limits and other conditions imposed by statute?

To allay the fears of the Bishop of Middlesbrough (June 16), I would point out that the chief purpose of the changes is to combine a lower gestational limit for abortion generally with a safety net for the mother facing disaster in the third trimester.

Yours faithfully,

MAX NICHOLSON
(Director General, Nature

Conservancy, 1952-66),
13 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3.

From Mr John Theaker and others

Sir, Last July, without previous

consultation, the Government an-

nounced its intention to dissolve

the Nature Conservancy Council

and to replace it by separate

bodies responsible for England,

Wales and Scotland. These pro-

posals made little sense then and it

is now clearer than ever that they

are both an economic and a

scientific nonsense.

NCC has around 800 per-

manent staff. Its own esti-

mate indicate that to continue to pro-

vide the same standard of service

and functions after the split will

require an additional 400-600

people, at an annual cost to the

taxpayer of between £30 million

and £40 million. Most of the extra

jobs required will not benefit

nature conservation one whit. For

each job in the NCC's Great

Britain headquarters, currently

located in Peterborough, there will

in future have to be three - one in

the Scottish agency, one in the

What problems will 'official' homeless shelters face? Sally Brompton consults an expert



Helping the helpless: Joanna Wade outside Carrington House, a hostel for homeless men in Deptford, south-east London, which is being closed down

Words from the street-wise

Joanna Wade has nothing against do-gooders. She is, after all, one herself, a shining example of the ability of committed volunteers to overcome all obstacles. But when it comes to the government's proposals to provide shelter for the homeless people sleeping rough on inner-city streets, she believes it is a job for highly-qualified professionals.

The government's plan to move the homeless into shelters is likely to be fraught with hazards, according to Miss Wade.

She is very well qualified to know. As the organizer of Crisis, the charity in London for the single homeless which provides shelter, food, clothing and medical care, Miss Wade has 14 years of first-hand experience of the administrative complications.

Simply finding a suitable empty building can prove a nightmare. "We ask help from everyone from commercial and estate agents to the Church Commissioners," she says. Members of the public also telephone with suggestions about "an empty building around the corner".

Last year, it was not until the end of November that the Rover Group offered Crisis the use of a disused furniture warehouse in the Old Kent Road for the Christmas period after reading about their plight. Past sites have included a disused church of fiance, bus garage and factory floor.

"We have the advantage of being able to use temporarily empty buildings, while the government will need permanent places," Miss Wade says. "They can probably afford to

pay rent but they will have to decide whether it is more viable to pay rent on a disused school or spend the money developing a derelict hostel.

"I think what is needed is a whole range of accommodation. Shelter alone is not the answer. Homelessness is not just about having a roof over your head. It is about having a permanent home and one that is suitable for your needs."

Until now, the responsibility for providing temporary hostels has rested

I think that what is needed is a whole range of accommodation. Homelessness is not just about having a roof over your head'

to be run properly."

The whole approach has to be right, too. Miss Wade feels that much of the success of Crisis, which over the last 12-day Christmas period cared for about 1,500 people who came from all over Britain, is because it is temporary and lacks a hierarchy. "There is no 'them and us-ness', as there is in other organisations. It is a spontaneous encounter because the volunteers have no power and nor do the guests. We do not take names or insist people sleep on a special mattress and they do not have to have a bath."

She acknowledges that there will need to be some basic rules in the proposed shelters, but stresses "they have definitely got to be very uninstitutional. One of the main problems young homeless people have is that they have often spent much of their

working for Crisis "having turned a shade of grey and having had a very profound experience. I cried and cried and cried for all the people who had to go back on the street and for myself because the experience had been so intense and now it was over."

Her full-time job as a partner in a liberal-minded firm of Greenwich solicitors specialising in legal aid cases enables her to take the necessary time off to work to investigate the Open Christmas which is run by Crisis. The arrangements include dealing with the environmental health and fire officers, organising doctors, dentists and chiropodists and borrowing a mass of equipment ranging from refrigerated trolleys and cooking facilities to showers and lavatories.

Because it is only a temporary shelter, a Christmas

"treat", as Miss Wade puts it, the volunteers are able to hand out the donated food, clothing, tobacco and razors without restrictions. There are a mere eight showers for 800 people — "not the standard you would expect people to live under for any length of time". In permanent shelters, rules would need to be imposed in order to be fair and to prevent people capitalising on the system.

"People on the streets are very cold and usually hungry so it is not difficult to attract them," Miss Wade says. "But you don't teach people to feed themselves by giving them endless free things. A lot of projects charge small amounts for food and clothes to give people a bit more reality in learning how to budget and also for their self-respect."

She would be happy to pass on her experiences to the government. "It is terribly important that it is done properly and not rushed into, because people deserve that. It is right that the government should provide the money but I think they should do it in partnership with projects like ourselves who have the experience."

Her full-time job as a partner in a liberal-minded firm of Greenwich solicitors specialising in legal aid cases enables her to take the necessary time off to work to investigate the Open Christmas which is run by Crisis. The arrangements include dealing with the environmental health and fire officers, organising doctors, dentists and chiropodists and borrowing a mass of equipment ranging from refrigerated trolleys and cooking facilities to showers and lavatories.

Because it is only a temporary shelter, a Christmas

There is a familiar flavour to the current alarms over food contamination

She cited one case in which 5,533 samples of tea out of 12,117 were unsatisfactory. And 22 years before Edwina Currie was born, she asserted that "egg and custard powders are a fairly constant source of complaint by public analysts".

Some custard did not contain eggs at all, but merely "a tinted starch", and the egg products contained boric acid and arsenic. In a warning preceding the concern of groups such as Parents for Safe Food, she said that processed pears and fruit cordials were another danger. One cordial contained sugar solution, coal dye and phosphoric acid.

Dr Savage defended the safety of tinned foods, while at the same time warning of the dangers of some fresh products. Milk, he said, "is a great vehicle for the spread of disease, since not only is it liable to a good deal of bacterial contamination arising from want of care and cleanliness in collection, but also because bacteria find it a most suitable medium in which to grow and multiply."

As another example, butcher's meat is much more likely than bread to convey disease, since the former may come from a diseased animal and bacteria will rapidly multiply in it."

He dismissed worries of poisoning from the metal of the tin itself as "a very small one, although it looks large in public estimation", pointing out that "the Great War was a gigantic experiment in canned food consumption, but the writer is unaware of a single case of tin poisoning". He concluded that although canned foods may spread disease by being infected with bacilli, "from this point of view they are generally safer than raw foods".

All of which sounds remarkably similar to some of the statements being made today by spokesmen for the food industry when they defend supposedly progressive processes. (Would we rather have mould than preservatives in bread, rancid fats than antioxidants — and would we abandon the convenience of cook-chill foods because of the slight risk of listeria?).

In an article published in 1924, Helena Norman called for clearer food labelling and stringent standards.

of medical opinion." At the same time, medical experts were predicting that the consumption of white bread could lower the health standards of the entire population.

In "What should a woman eat?", by Dr Cecil Webb-Johnson, in 1924, women were advised to avoid too much meat because of its "unpleasant consequences, for diseases of the kidneys and liver, cancer and increased blood-pressure" and to opt instead for poultry and game.

By wartime, *Good Housekeeping* was too busy telling readers how to make the best use of what food they could get to be allowed the luxury of complaining about its quality. But the introduction of the national wheatmeal loaf in 1942 whetted the appetite for debate.

"Those who subscribe to The Times may remember the arguments waged in its columns for many weeks between eminent medical authorities, who saw bread as the instrument by which the obstinate general public could be forced to take their vitamins whether they would or no," one article in *Good Housekeeping* reported.

In the spirit of Helena Norman, the magazine will campaign in its August edition for an independent food advisory committee, "funded by a levy on food manufacturers and retailers and sanctioned by the government". Noelle Walsh calls for a comprehensive food bill, and says that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has "lost the trust of the consumer, deservedly or not".

VICTORIA MCKEE

• Food, Glorious Food (Ebury Press, £11.99).

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After January 1st, 1927, the use of any preservative in food will be illegal which contains any added preservative or any article of food which contains any added preservative or any colouring matter specified in Part II of the Food Standards Act 1922.

Some method of food preservation will be used to avoid food stuffs which will be food safe and avoid

Cold snap: an advertisement for 1920s refrigeration

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MEET SOMEONE THROUGH
THE TIMES

Priorities for non-pressing engagements

The name may be new, but the roll up, wrap round, easy wash, easy wear Yuki style is unmistakable

On the Princess of Wales's last night in Tokyo, during the royal visit to Japan in 1985, she went straight from the Emperor's banquet to the airport. One can imagine that the first thing she did before settling down for the long flight ahead was to take off the headband she had improvised from a Cartier sapphire and diamond necklace. And, if she had felt like curling up, still wearing her midnight blue evening dress, she could have done so without a qualm.

The "Fortuny" pleats in the long, silky polyester dress by Yuki, the Japanese-born designer, would have behaved impeccably had she slept in them, and sprung back into perfect folds when she stood up again.

Clothes you can roll into a weekend bag, unpack the other end and step into without a crease have always been Yuki's speciality. Trained as a textile engineer in Kyoto, his understanding of how a fabric performs is crucial to the bias cut fine and drape of dresses that are often held together with just one seam. He arrived in London in 1964, to study at the London College of Fashion, and a brief apprenticeship working alongside Pierre Cardin in 1969 gave him the courage to flout established principles of cut and experiment with the columns of silky jersey and dramatic robes in rippling pleats with which he made his name. He set up his own London fashion house in 1972, and throughout the Seventies his signature fluid line draped such stylish figures as Diana Rigg, Anouk Aimée, Natalia Makarova, Twiggy and Lady Diana Cooper.

Margaret Thatcher, before she assumed the iron-clad tailoring more suitable for a prime minister, was a regular customer. She also commissioned an imperial blue dress (in chiffon) for a meeting with Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

A feel for fabric is also fundamental to the success of Yuki's latest collection of unstructured pieces in an Italian silky "peachbloom" Polyester that moulds itself flatteringly to the body and

room through to burnt orange or apple green. All seem to work well together.

Key pieces are a tie-front halter top, a long-sleeved body and a flattering cowl-neck vest that can be worn with long or short wrapped sarong skirts or wide-legged trousers. Anyone adept at draping and wrapping could wear one dress in numerous ways.

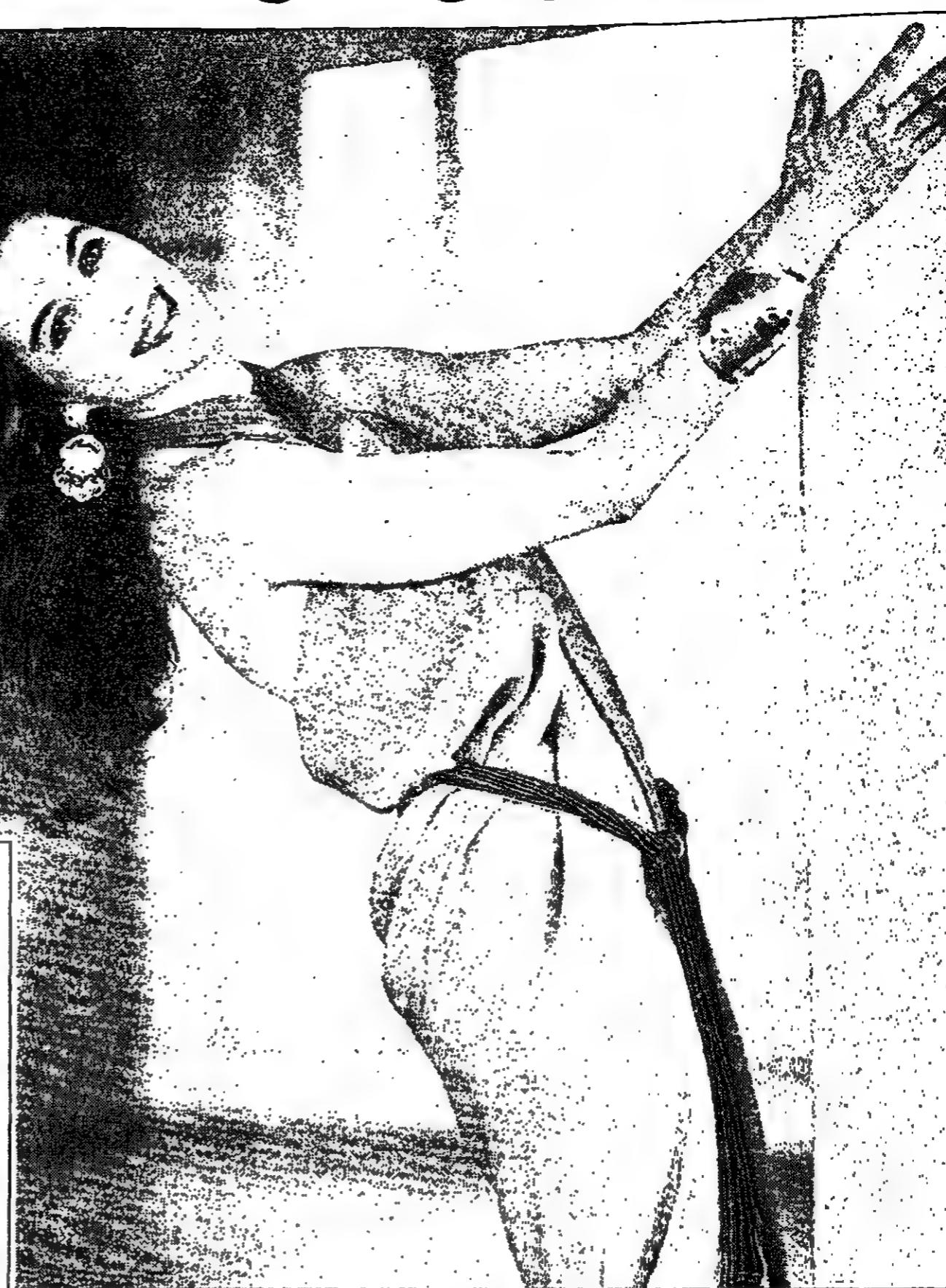
Shown here with a cross-over halter neckline, it can be twisted into a one-shouldered style and worn with or without a belt. One more flamboyant item might be his cow-front body in Fortuny pleating that looks like a stunning swimsuit (the one that never gets wet, of course). There are flared jackets in a gauzy fabric, short or long enough for a coat.

"Clothes like these give tremendous freedom of mind," he says. "Comfort is important. There is a new cut with less construction, no facing or lining. I see these pieces mixed around, with the different 'body' tops worn for evening or day, even with jeans."

With just the one Gnyuki Torimaru shop in London it is lucky that these are the sort of clothes that can be confidently ordered by post. Sizing need not be too precise. "Just move a button and the size goes up or down by an inch or two," the designer says.

Torimaru is the type of shop where you can also find a perfect bracelet by Eric Beaman, the jewellery designer, or a wide-brimmed hat that works with the clothes. Shoes, belts and bags are his own label designs, made under license in Japan, where the wider range of Gnyuki Torimaru evening clothes, wedding dresses, sportswear and accessories is available.

Photographed here are a few of the glamorous pieces in his "flexible" wardrobe. The Polyester is washable. "Modern technology produces such luxurious cloth," he enthuses and comes in luxuriously matt colours that range from neutral shades of taupe, vanilla, buttermilk, white and mush-



RCA students dazzle in 'the best show in years'

HOTLINE

Queueless sales cue

THE zigzagging stripes of a trapeze tunic, hand-painted in liquid crystal, change colour from black to green to blue in the warmth of a spotlight. The caped collar of a parachute silk parka puffs up in the wind like a spinnaker at full sail. Such exuberant ideas, executed with pazz and professionalism and paraded by students graduating from the Royal College of Art in their degree show last week, provided a range of jangling bra tops, feathered shorts and crushed velvet skirts looked as though be had ransacked his fellow

students' output in the metal-work and sculpture departments, but proved he was a confident stylist.

There was praise from Joseph Ettinger, a proven spotter of talent from around the world. "So often we see the same ideas as we have seen in Paris reworked by the students," he said. "But this is a talented bunch." Jean Muir voiced the consensus when she said this was the best work seen at the RCA in years.

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HERMÈS PARIS

Above right: Cross-over halter dress in taupe peachbloom silk Polyester, £275. Beaten gilt cuff, £250, from Van Peters, 117 Walton Street, SW3. Gilt drop earrings, £48, Suter & Wilson, 20 South Molton Street, W1; 189 Fulham Road, SW3; Harrods, SW1. Tassled belt, £45, Harrods, SW1.

Above: Tie-front body in ivory peachbloom silk Polyester, £210; taupe sarong skirt, £210. Gilt cuffs, from £248; gilt drop earrings, £58, Suter & Wilson.

All clothes by Gnyuki Torimaru, 18 Eccleston Street, SW1 W8. Tel: (071) 928 5432. Mail order service is also available. Hair and make up by Wendy Sudd for Schumi. Photographs by JOHN SWANNELL

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Susanna Lisle's Cat tapestries have been tremendously popular with their charming, naive appeal. Last year she moved with her family from Dorset to Singapore, where her husband has been posted. Inspired by the rich, vibrant colours of the East she has designed her next pair of cat tapestries incorporating these new influences in her work. Her garlanded Cats, one sitting in front of a Thai temple, the other surrounded by parasols, are in soft shades of pink, yellow and cream. In contrast to this, the background scenes in both designs are a wonderful blaze of rich jewel-like colours: Azure blue, saffron and crocus yellow, emerald, blac, Venetian red, magenta, sapphire and burnt ochre. They make magnificent cushions or framed pictures.

Quick and easy to make, they are stitched in either half-cross or tent stitch on 10 holes to the inch canvas printed in full colour. Each design measures 14 x 14 in and the kits come complete with canvas, needles, instructions and all the required wools from the Patons

Philip Tracy's talent has already been discovered. Designers Victor Edelstein and John Galliano, as well as Harrods, have already commissioned hats from him, and his creations have been displayed in an exhibition at the Pompidou Centre in Paris. He already has a clientele for his towering millinery confusions - up to 13 yards of organza twirled into a flyaway cone, or a weathercock hat pin securing a conical thatch of straw.

Justin Oh, who adds movement with flying panels in skirts over slashed body suits in bronze jersey, has been signed up for a job with Yohji Yamamoto in Tokyo. Joshua

Sci-tech: Trevor Harrison's coat; Philip Tracy's hat

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Let's get metaphysical

John Casken, who was announced on Sunday as the winner of the first Britten Award for composers for his opera *Golem*, talks to Richard Morrison about the themes and aspirations of his music

On Sunday, a Durham University lecturer suddenly found himself £10,000 richer, and British music celebrated a new compositional star. It happened in the Red House, Aldeburgh (Benjamin Britten's former home) when John Casken was announced as the winner of the first Britten Award for Composition.

Funded by the Britten-Pears Foundation, the Award is now the most substantial prize for composers available in this country. It includes an undertaking by Virgin Classics to record the winning composition — in Casken's case, this will be his first opera, a 100-minute mythological work of extraordinary intensity called *Golem*, which was premiered at last year's Almeida Festival in Islington. And, of course, there is the money: "I'm not going to fritter it away," says Casken, an unpretentious and likeable 40-year-old. "I shall use it to create windows more time to compose."

If that remark makes the Barnsley-born composer sound sensible and a shade dull, it is entirely misleading. His music crackles with pugnacity as it strives to convey huge metaphysical ideas. One side of him is a skilled craftsman, with an ability to produce superbly varied musical textures — sensuous, angry or delicate — which take in a variety of influences, but always end up sounding individual.

His other side is visionary, properly wild-eyed: he believes an artist must reflect on Man's dissatisfaction and the under-

lying reasons. "We try to pin our hope, or fix the blame, on external things." It can be capitalism, suggests Casken, or religion or computers. "But our problems can really be traced to what is within ourselves."

This is the theme of *Golem*. A rabbi moulds a robot-servant out of clay. But the experiment goes violently wrong, as experiments of this sort tend to do (see *Frankenstein*, *Pygmalion* and other close cousins). The robot develops human instincts; he lusts and kills.

The open's message appears to be that in all human creation there is an inevitable flaw: the human "master" never exactly knows where his creation will lead, and is therefore not its master at all. "What people want of life, the journeys they embark upon, the future rather than the now: that is my subject matter," says Casken.

He read music at Birmingham University, then studied in Poland, where he came into contact with Witold Lutoslawski. "People think that Poland taught me all about glittering musical surfaces.

It didn't. Poland taught me to communicate directly, to say 'Let's cut the bull; here's the heart of it.' Whether his Polish period was primarily responsible or not, there seems little doubt that Casken's music succeeds in being accessible, not because it is particularly easy on the ear, but because of the powerful communication behind it.

His pieces have been heard often at contemporary-music festivals: he was the featured composer at Bath in 1980, Glasgow's Musica Nova in 1984, and

that has never quite happened. English sensibilities do not respond well to this particular Gallic pose. On the one hand the music speaks an ardent, feverishly romantic language, the language of a tormented lover who chased an actress across Europe, threatening to take his own life if she spurned him. (She did; he didn't.)

On the other, a detachment bordering on self-mockery threatens to break into any passage. A massive, militaristic funeral suddenly collapses into aural raspberries; rhythm, harmony and melody is never as four-square as the norm (as defined by Brahms and Wagner) leads us to expect. In short, Berlioz concerts disappoint.

The Philharmonia's three Festival Hall events last week were

linked by an increasing Berlioz presence: overture in the first (*Le Corsaire*), song-cycle in the second (*Les nuits d'été*). And in the third, well, exactly what is *The Damnation of Faust*? Oratorio is too pious a term for a work of such ambiguous moral sympathies; Berlioz invariably gives the devil the best tunes. Opera it certainly is, though it has sometimes been staged. Its drama properly lies in its magnificent strokes of orchestral genius: the languid cor anglais in Marguerite's Romance; the diaphanous muted-string-writing in the Sybils' episode; the relentless gallop and terrifying chord changes for the Ride to the Abyss; the swirls of the piccolo trio in the Invocation by Mephistopheles.

The Philharmonia, predictably, paid the Berlioz penalty: the first two concerts drew particularly poor houses. This was a pity, because the orchestra (and, in *The Damnation*, the Philharmonia Chorus) performed with verve and finesse throughout.

Perhaps, however, that reflects the conductor Charles Dutoit's uncertain reputation. For the last decade Dutoit and his Montreal Symphony Orchestra have been cleverly managed by a record company, Decca, encouraged to tackle the French repertoire which was once recorded so winningly for Decca by Ernest Ansermet.

That made sense, both commercially (it is an under-recorded area) and politically, given Montreal's leading place in Quebec's francophile cultural aspirations.

But in these Philharmonia concerts Dutoit only demonstrated that his conducting is too broad, bluff and hearty ever to be an ideal interpreter of music as sophisticated as Berlioz's. Time and again, moments which should send a shiver down the spine sounded dead in the soul

department.

More suitable soloists might have helped. David Wilson-Johnson was a fine Mephistopheles, wicked, and wickedly funny. But Maria Ewing's timbre was patchy and sometimes too over-blown for the saintly Marguerite; and it is best not to dwell upon Jerry Hadley's attempts at the high-lying tenor passages of Faust.

RICHARD MORRISON

TOMORROW: Mannekins: Barry Millington on the first British performances of the Polish opera by Zbigniew Rudzinski. Plus: Andrew Gibon Williams on Kees van Dongen and James Ensor shows in Paris, and Sheridan Morley's television review

Enigmatic Frenchman fails to draw the crowds

FESTIVAL: INTERARTFORUM, HUNGARY

Change without haste for Hungary

THERE is a rumour circulating in Budapest that the city's statue of Lenin, like many others in the country, is likely to end up in an outdoor museum in the former Gulag of Reck.

More than 500,000 Hungarians were imprisoned there without trial, tortured and killed in the notorious Rakosi era of the late Forties. Hungarians are characteristically cool about it. Unlike Poland, where Russified street signs have been torn down and replaced by hastily handwritten placards proclaiming their original names, Budapest's gracious Grand Boulevard remains Lenin-körút.

Change there may be, but the idea of rapid volte-face is not an

essentially Hungarian one. It is some measure of the nation's skill at integrating change with continuity that this year's Interforum took place at all. Interforum, as it was known until last year, was established 20 years ago as a triennial non-competitive platform for young musicians from East and West Europe. They play their party pieces in a week of recitals in the white and gold salons of one of Hungary's more delectable rococo palaces. Critics, concert agents and festival organisers are invited, names are signed, new chamber groups are enthusiastically formed.

Interforum started as an enlightened initiative of Interkonzert, the

state agency, and musicians nurtured by the enterprise have included the Panocha and Keller Quartets, Ilona Tokody, Dmitri Alexeiev, Yuri Bashmet, Michael Collins, Nicholas Daniel, and the last Leeds prizewinner, Vladimir Ovchinnikov, an accompanist at an earlier Interforum.

Now that Interkonzert has lost its monopoly, it offers no support to the breakaway, independent Interart Festivalcenter. Determined to vindicate its *raison d'être* as a non-competitive body, not bound by the market, Tamás Klenjánszky, its director, took over responsibility for the rechristened Interforum. Without time to find a deep enough cushion of sponsorship, he organised it on a knife-edge of administrative confusion and financial deficit.

Events returned, symbolically, to Haydn's Esterházy Palace where the first Interforum was held. Even as young Romanian academy students tried to control the first Steinway their fingers had ever touched, urgent talks were going on about future co-operation and co-production with the European Association of Music Festivals and the World Federation of International Music Competitions. Managers such as Ingger and Williams' David Sigall were being signed up to lecture on music-management in planned courses.

The real discoveries this year were in the field of chamber music. Oslo's Grieg Trio should be snapped up at once by both the Wigmore Hall and the Barbican's forthcoming Scandinavian festival. Solveig Sigerland (violin), Ellen Margrete Fleiss (cello) and Vebjørn Anvik (piano) are barely out of college, yet so authoritative is their command of idiom, so energetic and imaginative their playing that they are already sought after in Italy, France, Germany and Holland.

The Trio Dante, formed five years ago by three students of the Sweelinck Conservatory in Amsterdam, found themselves filling up plenty of entrepreneurial diary space as well. Far-sighted musical thinking, robust individual virtuosity and a witty sense of style characterised the playing of Hein Wiedijk (clarinet), Larissa Groeneweld (cello) and Frank van de Laar (piano).

Singers such as the Moscow-trained baritone Evgeny Kaputin and the Romanian bass, Jan Tibrea, were warmly received, as the audience responded to the vivid colour and profile of the natural voice. It would take a good two years of coaching though, to clinch any substantial deal in the West. On the other hand, musicians such as the whimsical and intelligent Czech guitarist, Jaromíra Jezkova, and Andreas Greger, the imaginative principal cello of the Staatskapelle, East Berlin, deserve to spring over into the West without more ado.

Accommodation for another motley band of musicians and fixers has already been reserved in the hills above Esterházy for 1993. Meanwhile, Interart Festivalcenter struggles to maintain a certain independence in a climate intoxicated with the competitive opportunities of the marketplace. Help from the British Council has been sought to set up a much-needed postgraduate course in music management; but so far Britain's fund for Eastern European management training seems to be earmarked for economics and technology alone.

The priority, in the often bewildering pattern of change in musical activity across the new Europe, must be to ensure equal yet discriminating and sensitively directed support for the arts. The future of Interartforum is a microcosm of this complex network of change; and the challenges for both East and West, as artistic ideals and market realities meet head-on, have never been so great.

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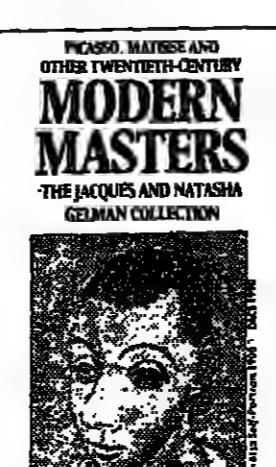
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"One of the greatest violinists alive today..." Washington Post, 26 October 1988

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CRITICS' CHOICE: CONCERTS AND RECITALS

HALLE PROMS: Manchester-born Peter Donohoe takes the Beethoven trail through the Piano Concertos in successive Proms, opening tonight with No 1 in C. James Judd conducts, and the Hallé Orchestra and Chor, with baritone Willard White, perform Walton's dramatic *Belsazar's Feast*. The Tchaikovsky's *Violin Concerto* begins the programme. Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, Manchester (061 834 1712), tonight, 7.30pm, £10-£16. Other Proms on Wed-Fri, all 7.30pm.

HUMMEL AND RIETZ: Peter Hough is set to repeat his breathtaking recording of Hummel's A minor Piano Concerto, followed by Thea King as the clarinet virtuoso in Rietz's G minor Concerto. Marcello Viotti conducts the English Chamber Orchestra, with Mendelssohn's Overture to the one-act *Heimkehr aus der Fremde* (Return from Abroad), written in London in 1829, and Schubert's Second Symphony. Barbican Hall, Silk Street, London EC2 (071 638 6891), tonight, 7.45pm, £4-£15.

HEAR YE! Aaron Copland's recently recovered music for Ruth Page's 1934 ballet *Hear Ye! Hear Ye!* repeat with jazz idiom for a Chicago night-club murder, has its European premiere at the Aldeburgh Festival. Oliver Knussen conducts the London Sinfonietta, also in Britten's radio music for *The Sword in the Stone*, and works by composers-in-residence Alexander Goehr (*A Musical Offering*) and Elliott Carter (*Penthouse*). Snape Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (0728 435343), Wed, 8pm, £9.50-£16.50.

AFRICAN SANCTUS: David Fanshawe's choir tribute to a changing Africa through music derived from chants and dances is the climax to a Camden Chor programme with the London Instrumental Ensemble, Penelope Walmisley-Clark (soprano) and Stephen Isserlis (cello). Also Leonard Bernstein's *Chichester Psalms* and Sir Michael Tippett's evocative *Five Spirituals from a Child of Our Time*, in support of Save the Children. Barbican Hall (as above), Wed, 7.45pm, £5-£15.

SCOTTISH PROM: Cambridge's celebrated Chor of King's College travels north for the Scottish National Orchestra's choral prom of Handel's rousing *Zadok the Priest*, Haydn's celebratory *Nelson* Mass and Faure's consolatory Requiem. Stephen Cleobury conducts, with soloists Patricia Kwell, Anerla Gunson, John Marnie, Stephen Roberts, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow (041 227 5511), Thurs, 7.30pm, £2-£12. Other Proms on Fri, Sat, 7.30pm.

ELGAR BRAHMS: First of three concerts planned, Elgar's musical relationship to Brahms, during the RPO's South Bank season, André Previn conducts the former's *Cockaigne* Overture and "Enigma" Variations, with Viktoria Mullova bringing her intensely felt playing to Brahms's Violin Concerto. Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071 228 6800), Thurs, 7.30pm, £4-£20. Other programmes: June 26, July 1.

LEEDS FESTIVAL: Opening concert features English Northern Philharmonic conducted by Lorin Maazel, with the distinctive young talent of Tamara Little as soloist for the recording of 38-year-old Robert Saxon's Violin Concerto. Symphonies by Mozart (No 29 in A) and Mahler (No 4 in G, with soprano Joan Rodgers) begin and end the programme. Town Hall, Leeds (0522 453351), Fri, 8pm, £1-£5.

SALISBURY HEATH: Ex-Prime Minister, Edward Heath, takes up the baton in support of Salisbury Cathedral's restoration fund, ministering to the National Symphony Orchestra in Brahms' *Academic Festival Overture*, Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and pinning the distinguished pianist Paul Badura-Skoda in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire (0722 20333), Sat, 7.30pm, £5-£25.

ALMELDA'S X-FACTOR: After a pre-concert talk by the Greek-born composer Iannis Xenakis (at 5pm, later), Almeida's Almeida Festival provides a retrospective assessment of his innovative works for solo voices and chorus plus the commissioned premiere of *Knephos*, for 40 voices unaccompanied. James Wood

conducts the New London Chamber Choir with mezzo-soprano Linda Union, Chapel, Compton Terrace, London N1 (071 359 4404), Sun, 7.30pm, £7.50.

NORDIC NOTES: Sweden's acclaimed chamber orchestra, Musica Viva, has the Finnish conductor Peini Sakari for an all-Nordic programme. Sibelius and Nielsen give points of reference for works by Salonen, Rautavaara, Carlstedt and others, and the prize-winning Swedish twins, Urban and Jörgen Svensson, are soloists in Jalkanen's *The Serf of Viro*, for two violins and orchestra. St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (071 222 1061), Sun, 7.30pm, £23.50-£27.

NOEL GOODMAN

BORODIN PLAY BRITTEN: The skilful Borodin Quartet are renowned for their interpretations of Shostakovich; and Benjamin Britten had a particularly close musical relationship with the composer whose Fourteenth Symphony he conducted at its European premiere in Aldeburgh in 1970. So the Borodins visit Snape with Britten's *Three Divertimenti* of 1936 and Shostakovich's Quartet No 3 in F in a recital which begins with Schubert's Quartet E flat, D87. Snape Maltings (as above), tonight, 8pm, £9.50-£16.50.

BARSEK TUMANIAN: The Armenian bass-banjo who made a loud and loudly acclaimed debut at the Royal Opera's *Gala Concert for Armenia* in January last year, returns for his London recital debut, singing a programme of Rachmaninov, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Manourian and, believe it or not, Gershwin. Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, London W1 (071 935 2141), Wed, 7.30pm, £4.50-£9.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE: Soprano Jenny Lind is celebrated by her compatriot, the indomitable Elisabeth Soderström, in a festival evening of the songs she sang interspersed with readings from her letters. Roger Vignoles is the pianist. Snape Maltings (as above), Thurs, 8pm, £13.50-£19.50.

ENSEMBLE PABLO CASALS: The Ensemble de Festival Pablo Casals, which includes the French violinist Bruno Pasquier and the young Romanian Peter Csaba, comes to Wingfield Arts and Music Festival on an exchange visit with the French festival in Rousillon. Their programme includes Beethoven's B flat Trio, Mozart's *Trio des Quatres* (K 498), and Brahms's Quartet for piano and strings, Op 25. Wingfield Church, Eye, Suffolk, (03784 505), Thurs, 8pm, £5-£11.50.

KENAKIS IN ISLINGTON: The Almeida Festival's Kenakis celebration begins with a duo virtuoso display by Robin Canier (oboe) and James Wood (percussion) with play his "Rebonds" and "Peppah" including works by Takemitsu and Berry Guy. Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (071 359 4404), Fri, 7.30pm, £5.50.

PASTIME WITH GOOD COMPANY: A concert of songs, dances and ensemble pieces by the Early Music Group will stand to draw on the bewitching grace of the National Trust's Cotehele House in Cornwall. If it rains, the event will be postponed until July 1. Cotehele, St Dominick, Cornwall (0208 74281), Sun, 2.30pm, free.

SIGHS AND TRAINS: The Kronos Quartet return to London for a programme which includes a work inspired by the threatened culture of a small Romanian village, Isvara Maria's "Doom: A Sigh" is flanked by a quartet by Peter Sculthorpe which draws on Aboriginal chant, and a second performance of Steve Reich's piece for quartet and tape, "Different Trains". Festival Hall (as above), Mon, 7.30pm, £7-£12.50.

SCALFI AT ST JOHN'S: Milan-born Jacopo Scalfi is a young cellist of unusual refinement and lyrical artistry, realising the playing of Pierre Fournier. His Wigmore debut two years ago was warmly greeted: now he brings, with his pianist Julius Drake, Marinoni's *Versions* on a Slovak Folksong, Beethoven's A major Sonata and Shostakovich's D minor Sonata. St John's (as above) Mon, 7.30pm, £4-£7.

HILARY FINCH

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Punditry without a point

RADIO

ENTROPY is the natural tendency of a system to unravel when in disequilibrium – an England attack on goal, for example, essayed with an excessively bouncy football on unfairly lively Italian turf. The principle obtains both in the expanding cosmos and in the proliferation of radio stations, which are increasingly less subject to regulation by statute and whose clout increasingly pollutes the known universe (a disc-jockey is haunting outside my window).

Here and there, however, complex adaptive systems arise to impose order where none previously existed. A good mundane example would be the Midlands Radio Action Trust (MRAT), a conduit for public service broadcasting (Aids, heart disease, "isobots") which is commercially sponsored and therefore benefits both the "image" and the coffers of the stations involved. No law of man or physics compels this dispensation: here we have nothing less than the market forces of existence.

I know of MRAT from the first part of Sunday's *The Radio Programme* (Radio 4), an even better example of ostensibly random bits and pieces cohering into the semblance of a unity. There is, to be sure, a format: Laurie Taylor devotes 10 minutes to rooting around in a media backwater and

another 20 to mopping up a lake of opinion from a cabal of pundits, each of whom has listened to the same programmes in the preceding week. Equilibrium is not hard to maintain in the studio; lack of balance is precisely what is attributed to the world under review. Why, or why, did not Charles Wheeler's *Hindsight* join the London smog mention the deadly hush which that phenomenon caused?

"The critical listener's guide" is stitched together by Professor Taylor as a kind of prime mover of broadcasting, who signals his mastery of matter by chuckling during the prepared speeches of his interviewees. No doubt this is meant encouragingly, but, since there is no discernible reason for it, the listener (critical or otherwise) is left feeling like a blind-watchmaker who fears his latest effort may inadvertently have Mickey Mouse on its face. Fifteen billion years of creation have surely not reached their apogee in feble slot-fitters such as this.

From *White Noise* to a *Symphony* (Radio 3, also Sunday), suggested an alternative peak of organisational endeavour. Having exhausted, or become cheeved of, with the standard fields of scientific inquiry, great brains of all nations have now invented a discreet academic discipline which seeks to examine the nature of complexity and, where possible, derive simple laws from their findings. This enables them to sport the laurels of the polymath,



Laurie Taylor: presenter of *The Radio Programme* on Radio 4

while at the same time opening up immense fresh pastures of grant-generation.

At one point in Paul Davies's amiable and uppatronising documentary an American prof with an almost audible beard entreated the notion of asking a cultural

illiterate to recreate a Jackson Pollack drip-painting on the basis of telephone instructions. The exercise would, he said, have a "very high algorithmic information content".

MARTIN CROPPER

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BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax Breakfast News 8.55 Regional news and weather
9.00 News and weather followed by The Travel Show. Guides. North Yugoslavia. (Ceefax) 9.35 Play Tennis. A beginners' guide (r)
10.00 News and weather followed by The Rascoons. Cartoon
10.25 Children's BBC: Playdays 10.50 Stoppit and Tidypit (r) 10.55 Five to Eleven (r)
11.00 News and weather followed by Hudson and Hails. The camp Kiwi cooks with guest Graeme Kennedy (r)
11.30 Tricks of the Trade (r)
12.00 News and weather followed by Dallas (r). (Ceefax)
12.50 The Travel Show UK Mini Guides. Lyme Regis (r) 12.55 Regional news and weather
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax)
1.50 Royal Ascot. Julian Wilson introduces live coverage of the first day, heralded by the spectacular pageant

BBC 2

7.10 Open University: Return to Base. Ends 7.35
8.00 News
8.15 Westminster. Yesterday's parliamentary proceedings
9.00 Daytime on Two: The differing behavioural attitudes of girls and boys 9.20 The Radio Data System 9.40 How animals, plants and people have adapted to the arid conditions of the Arab world. 10.00 Science for younger viewers 10.15 A-level German 10.40 How an English village has changed over the years 11.00 The geography 11.15 A-level Economics 11.35 How to develop an economic awareness across the curriculum 12.15 How industrial management techniques can be introduced into the classroom arena 12.40 Watch 12.55 Writing and communication skills 1.20 Charlie Chase 1.35 Hip hop music
2.00 News and weather followed by You and Me. For younger viewers (r)
2.15 Sign Extravaganza (r) 2.40 Made by Man. How basket-makers learn their craft 2.55 The Travels Show Traveller. West Germany (r)
3.00 News and Weather followed by Westminster Live including prime minister's question time
3.50 News and weather followed by regional news
4.00 Royal Ascot. Takes over coverage of the royal event from BBC1, featuring the Coventry Stakes at 4.20, introduced by Julian Wilson
4.35 World Cup Grandstand. Desmond Lynam introduces live coverage of the second-half between West Germany and Colombia, the final match in group D. Also highlights of the match between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Emirates
6.00 Laurel and Hardy in Another Fine Mess (1929, bw). Stan and Ollie find themselves serving at the residence of Colonel Buckshot
6.25 Film: Barnabas Ghini (1936, bw). More comic mishaps with Stan and Ollie, who play a couple of gypsies, entranced with the care of a count's kidnapped daughter. Directed by James W. Horne and Charles Rogers
7.35 Film (bw): Bikini's Vampires. More classic American comedy with the fast-talking sergeant (r)

of the traditional Royal Drive. Jeff Banks from The Clothes Show picks out the most startling fashions. Featuing the Queen Anne Stakes (2.30), the Prince of Wales's Stakes (3.05), and the St James's Palace Stakes (3.45). Northern Ireland: 2.15 Open House 4.00 Dipsitck. A beginners' guide to car care
4.10 Children's BBC: Happy Families. (r) 4.25 New Yogi Bear Show. (r) 4.35 Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles 4.55 Newsround 5.05 Come and Meet Monday. Part of a seven-part Australian drama series (r)
5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Sportsview 5.40 Inside Ulster 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. Weather 6.30 Regional News Magazines. Wales: Wales Today. Northern Ireland: Neighbours 6.55 Inside Ulster
7.00 Style Trial. Helen Atkinson Wood is joined by comedians Simon Fanshawe and Susie Blake, and DJ John Walters, who together try into the private lifestyles of helpless members of the public
7.30 EastEnders. (Ceefax) 8.00 To the

Manor Barn. (Ceefax) 8.30 Black in Blue: Crime and Prejudice. The penultimate episode of Desmond Black's revealing documentary on black and Asian recruits to the Metropolitan Police. Five of the recruits have graduated from "puppy training" and face to beat the best on their own. (Ceefax)
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. Regional news and weather 9.30 Chain. The convoluted and overdirected Eurofraud thriller comes to a climax with Cassidy and McRae out to break the shadow consortium run by property developer David Lynton 10.25 Film 90 Special with Barry Norman: New York Stories. Barry Norman visits the Big Apple and takes a bite into films in production, including Godfather II and Sonfire of the Vanities. He also previews Back to the Future II and Dick Tracy
11.00 World Cup Report. Highlights of the final matches in groups A and D. Italy v Czechoslovakia, Austria v USA, West Germany v Colombia and Yugoslavia v UAE
11.45 Royal Ascot. Highlights 12.00am Weather. Ends at 12.15

8.00 Open Space: Breaking the Ice. The community programme slot offers a trio of冰上节目 about popular art in the north east of England which would probably have warmed the heart of Raymond Williams (see Channel 4, 9.00pm) since they show popular activities initiated by the people instead of being imposed upon them. The theme of the film is that ordinary folk can be artists, even if they are mentally handicapped, whether they are decorating a tablecloth, writing poems or forming themselves into an all-women's band. For the women, making music is a political as well as a creative activity, an assertion that their sex should not bar them from a traditional male activity, while among the amateur poets of Cleveland is one who is valiantly keeping alive the Yorkshire dialect



8.30 Designing Classics: The Sony Walkman. An excellent series returns strongly with a fascinating voyage around a phenomenon of post-war Japanese technology which has taken on a plethora of meanings, aesthetic, cultural and even psychological. The technical story starts with the invention of the tape player and those wonderful Sony people and their endlessly inventive boss, the "samurai of the transistor", Akio Morita. Puncturing the myth a little, a Sony man reckons that the Walkman was stumbled upon rather than planned, and the design guru Stephen Bayley suggests it arose out of competition between two divisions within the company. But the film convincingly

relates the Walkman to the Japanese love of the miniature, bonsai trees and all that, and even to the spirit of Zen and the creation of private worlds. With the Japanese tea ceremony also invoked to provide a parallel, the Walkman emerges as less a gadget than a profound expression of Japanese culture. The 1990s model, it seems, could be oval. (Ceefax)

9.00 Alexa Sayle's Stuff: Tinkering with Teeth. More irreverent humour (r)

9.30 Present Imperfect: Loveless in Letchworth.

• Paul Watson's documentary is a lengthy discourse on the fecklessness of men, as experienced by two single parent mothers living on a Hertfordshire council estate. Alison had a brief affair with a British soldier in Germany and became pregnant. Her son, now two, has breathing difficulties and is in and out of hospitals. The latter refuses to have anything to do with the mother or child and while she is stranded abroad is protected from any legal proceedings for maintenance. The army will not help. Alison's friend Sue has been left with a daughter to bring up after her husband walked out. She is depressed, on pills and never without a cigarette. Trapped in their homes and childless, the two mothers, the women pour out their feelings. Alison says she feels better just for being able to chat to the camera. They are torn between the desire to have a man around and the determination to work out their own lives. (Ceefax)

10.30 Newsnight with Donald MacCormick 11.15 The Bill. Moyers Interview. (r)

An interview with Dr Barry Brazza, reputed to be the "Dr Spock of the 1990s". As a leading paediatrician, Bimbo is well aware of the stresses of parenthood and describes experience as learning from mistakes.

11.45 One on Two: Dead Good Friends.

Jo Brand, now a well-known name on the comedy circuit, was once a psychiatric nurse in a high-security mental hospital. In this monologue, written by her, she plays a mortician whose best friends are all dead 11.55 Weather

12.00 Open University: Family Centre. Ends at 12.30am

12.30 Morning Concert (cont): Kuprov's (Sinfonia) and K-Rossini's (Sinfonia) 80 under Weilberg, with Gidon Kremer, violin; Debussy (Iberis); Schumann (Konzertstück for four horns and orchestra); Bartók (Concerto No 2); London SO under Sargent)

3.00 News

3.30 Composers of the Week: Glinka and Field. Glinka (Trio pathétique in D minor): Lubimov; Timofeeva, piano, Vissiemi; Soloviov, cello, Sergei Krasavin, bassoon; Field (Nocturnes): No 4 in A; No 5 in B-flat major; No 6 in D major; John O'Connor, piano; Glinka (Venetian Night): Remember the Wonderful Moment; The Lark; Barcarolle; Galina Vishnevskaya, soprano; Mstislav Rostropovich, piano; Recuerdos de mi Summer Night in Madrid: USSR SO under Svetlanov)

3.35 London Winds perform Selber (Serenade); Mozart (Serenade, K 375 in F flat) (r)

10.15 Brahms and Neville Sowerby. Paul Silverstein, violin; Julian Lloyd Webber, piano, perform Brahms (Sonata in E flat, Op 120 No 2); Böhm (Soundpiece, Dance of Life)

10.55 Oboe and Organ: Sarah Francis and Christopher Krebs. (Horn) (Krebs: Fanfaren in G minor); Rheinberger (Andante Pastorale); Rhapsodie; Schröder (Dirigie); Dickinson (Music for oboe and piano); Schubert (Fantasy for oboe and piano); Bartók (Concerto No 3); Stravinsky (Firebird, 1945 version)

1.00 News

1.05 Hans Leygraf performs Haydn (Sonata No 49 in E flat); Mozart (Fantasy and Sonata in C minor, K 475/475) (r)

2.00 The Pupils of Carl Flesch: Five programmes with recordings by Flesch's students and

memories and anecdotes from fellow musicians. Peter Max (Rachmaninov: Rhapsody in F; Wintermorn SO under Goehr); Elgar (Sonata, Op 82; Coin Horsley, piano); Taney (Concerto in G minor); Wintermorn SO; Stravinsky (Du Concertant; Coin Horsley, piano); Beethoven (Sinfonia in D major); Brahms (Sinfonia in F major); Franz Odeberg, piano); Bartók (Concerto No 2; London SO under Sargent)

4.50 Love and War: Madrigale from Monteverdi's eighth book: Schütz Consort; London Baroque Players under Roger Norrington

5.30 Meany for Pleasure: With Brian Wrigg 7.00 News

7.05 Third Ear in Chicago: Christopher Cook talks to his recordings of Americana at work and at play, which have resulted in books on the depression and the second world war as well as one on his native city, Chicago

7.30 Morning Concert (cont): Tchaikovsky's new two-act opera with libretto by Michael Ashman, produced by Mike Ashman. Arthur is rescued by an Inuit after he survives an Arctic shipwreck in 1850, but when he takes ill, the Inuit are forced to abandon him. The Inuit begin to grow horribly wrong. With David Owen, tenor, as Arthur; Penelope Walker, mezzo; Miles; Ian Comby, bass, as captain; Querrie Hayes, bass as Inuit man. Odeon. (Michaela Kaun Thomas, barton as first mate; PC Evans, landlord; John Hams, tenor, as Billy, molocatches; Richard E. Armstrong as polar bear; Uta, Frans; David Barrall, bass, as Knecht; prosecutor; Louisa Kennedy, soprano, as soprano; Lady Delise, performed by Welsh National Opera Chorus and Orchestra under Richard Lewis)

8.45 Song Award Winner: The Bass Saxophone: Josef Skovoreck's fable set in wartime Czechoslovakia but with relevance to last year's revolution in Prague. With Yusef Yusef, soprano; Louisa Kennedy, soprano, as soprano; Lady Delise, performed by Welsh National Opera Chorus and Orchestra under Richard Lewis

9.00 News

9.05 The Local Network: As the week begins, the BBC's regional news teams, many regional locations, and with presenters David Clayton and Ned Walker, are reporting on the early days of records and recording (s)

4.00 News

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A special squad of the Dutch police preparing to search the woods where an IRA suspect is believed to have hidden yesterday after abandoning a car near the Belgian border

IRA suspect held

Continued from page 1
arrest, a routine police patrol in Chaam stopped a Ford Sierra with British number plates. The driver was asked for his papers, but sped off without speaking, leading the police in a high-speed chase. The car was found abandoned six kilometres away.

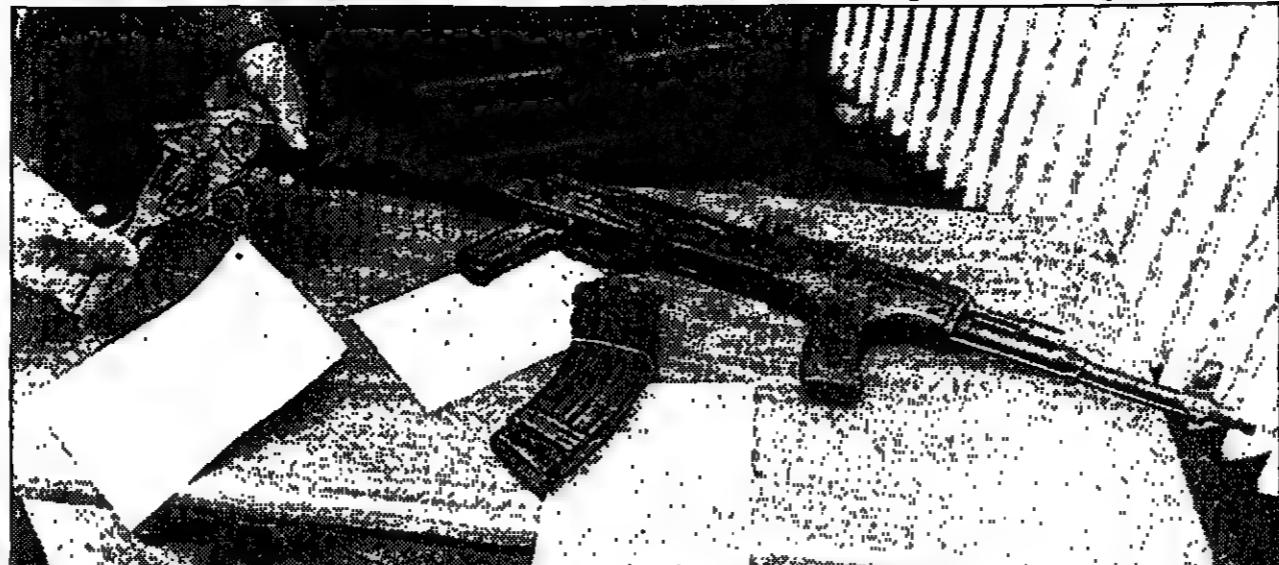
Last night, 120 policemen had been deployed in the area to search for the man. Police said that the man Police are searching for is called Paul Hughes.

Yesterday, Dutch police said that Miss Maguire, the first of the trio to be arrested, was still refusing to answer questions about a false pass-

port and a small arsenal of weapons found buried in the woods in Meerle. She has been charged with criminal association and the use of a false name and passport and will appear in court in Turnhout later this week.

Belgium has formally requested the Dutch to extradite Mr Harte. A similar request will be made for the man arrested yesterday. West Germans may seek the extradition of Miss Maguire.

Dutch police say they believe a Kalashnikov rifle found at Meerle may have been used in the killing of two Australians in Roermond, West Germany last month.



An automatic rifle and revolver found by police in the car of suspected IRA members arrested on Saturday

Ligachev set to obstruct market economy moves

From MARY DEIEVSKY IN MOSCOW

ANY illusions the Soviet public might have harboured about the speed of the transition to a market economy were dashed yesterday with the publication in *Pravda* of a long interview with Yegor Ligachev, the Communist party secretary responsible for agriculture. Mr Ligachev was talking about his recent study trip to Sweden and the creation last week of a Soviet Peasant Union but he also served notice on economic radicals that he and others of like mind would not permit the restoration of private ownership and private farming in the Soviet Union without a fight.

Mr Ligachev's interview was a voice ringing out from the past, with vocabulary and sentiments to match. His first two answers spoke about the "class interests" of the peasantry and the need to protect

them. Profressing support, as every Soviet official now feels obliged to do, for the switch to a market economy, Mr Ligachev hedged about his approval with a thicket of caveats.

Throughout his interview he used the original description of the sort of market the Soviet Union was aiming for: "a planned market economy" rather than the now standard "regulated market economy".

He said he favoured a "planned market economy" based on public ownership of the means of production in the most diverse forms". Private ownership of the means of production, "irrespective of what form it takes", he said, leads to the division of people and to divergence of their interests... "Those who advocate a free market are pushing us back to private

Party post, page 8

New tax capping signalled

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PEOPLE

could be given the choice of paying individually or by the household under Labour's property tax plans being considered by Bryan Gould, the shadow environment secretary.

Households would be given a bill for everyone in the property, as under the old rates system, or individuals would be charged separately. The bills, whether individual or collective, would reflect ability to pay.

Speaking on BBC Radio Two's *Jimmy Young Programme*, Mrs Thatcher said: "We are criticised in some respects for not having bigger powers to charge cap, as people say, 'Look, don't let Labour have this big spending of other people's money'."

Mrs Thatcher is said to be

prepared to push through a new bill on the tax in the autumn which could set out arrangements for referendums and bring smaller councils under the capping provisions.

In the wide-ranging interview Mrs Thatcher decided that the Labour party was "unelectable" and accused her opponents of dishonesty in cloaking what they really intended to spend.

The options are for a return to the rebate system which existed under the rates, although extended and more generous, or a graduated sys-

Gould inclines to ability to pay tax

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tem under which the tax would be adjusted to take account of people's income.

Although he appears to face a considerable task of persuading his shadow cabinet colleagues, Mr Gould is understood to be leaning towards the latter option.

Technical studies carried

out for his review suggest that a modern computerised scheme under which the new tax would be adjusted according to income is feasible. One of its attractions is that it would avoid the means-testing of a rebate system.

Although it is emphasised that no final decisions have been taken it is understood that Mr Gould has been examining the option of basing the property tax on imputed rents for some time and that he accepts such a scheme has political advantages.

Woodrow Wyatt, page 12

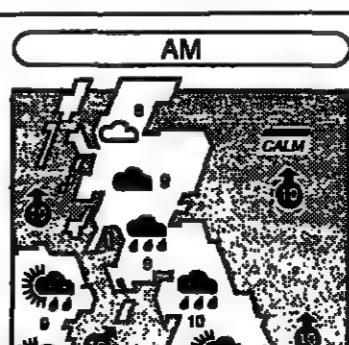
Eastern and central England will have a showery

start to the day. It will, however, become dry, bright and sunny by the afternoon. Wales and western England will be dry and sunny for much of the morning, although showers will develop in the afternoon. Northern Ireland and western Scotland will have scattered showers for much of the day. Outlook: unsettled in all parts with showers or longer periods of rain.

ABROAD

AROUND BRITAIN

WEATHER



BUSINESS

TUESDAY JUNE 19 1990

Executive Editor
 David Brewerton

Swedes in talks with Speyhawk

SPEYHAWK, the property developer, has confirmed that it is in talks that may lead to a bid. Its shares jumped 66p to 205p as the market looked for an early bid from Nordjern, the Swedish construction group, which revealed a 5 per cent stake in the group a fortnight ago. But they slipped back to 195p as it became clear that the talks were at an early stage.

A successful outcome will depend on agreement with Trevor Osborne, Speyhawk's chairman and 21 per cent shareholder. He was unavailable for comment.

Nordjern is the holding company controlled by Axel Johnson, the Swedish financier. Its interests range from steel and shipping to shops and construction. Its British property subsidiary is NCC Properties, which is being advised in its talks with Speyhawk by SG Warburg.

At the closing price, Speyhawk is valued at only £50 million. But any agreed deal is likely to value the company at considerably more than that.

Wembley sale and leaseback

WEMBLEY, the sports, entertainment and leisure group, has raised £37.5 million through the sale and leaseback of the Wembley conference centre, exhibition hall and office block.

Wembley has a 27-year lease on each building with the option of buying back the freehold interest in the properties at market value in the year 2002. The new owner is Kingstar Estates.

BET ahead 19%
 BET, the diversified industrial services group, reported pre-tax profits in the year ended March up 19 per cent to £22.3 million on revenues of £2.69 billion (£2.2 billion). A final dividend of 9p (8p) makes 13p (11.5p).

Tempus, page 25

Stake for sale

A controlling 61.8 per cent stake in Henry Ansachs Holdings, parent company of the London merchant bank, has been put up for sale by Pargesa Holding, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg. Comment, page 25

Ferranti wins \$189m order against Guerin

By ANGELA MACKAY

THE former deputy chairman of Ferranti International was ordered by a High Court judge yesterday to pay \$189 million to the two Ferranti subsidiaries he allegedly defrauded.

Mr Justice Hoffmann awarded judgment against James Guerin after he failed to comply with court disclosure orders asking him to give details of the whereabouts of \$450 million paid out by the subsidiaries, ISC Technologies and ISC London, to five Panamanian companies as part of an alleged elaborate defence contract fraud.

Mr Guerin, who resigned as deputy chairman in May last year, founded International Signal & Control, an American company Ferranti bought in 1987 for £420 million.

Nine months ago, Ferranti revealed a £215 million hole in its assets purportedly caused by four bogus defence contracts negotiated by Mr Guerin. Since then, the com-

pany has sold £350 million of assets to repay banks, changed senior management and initiated several law suits to try to regain the lost funds.

Herbert Smith, the plaintiff's solicitor, made a similar case related to Parent's 1988 tax return.

Parent disbursed the money in 1987 to several churches in Pennsylvania, including Mr Guerin's family church in Lansdale and the Christian County Church in Little. It is unlikely Ferranti will try to recover any of this money.

Mr Justice Hoffman said that he could not accept Mr Guerin's explanation that he did not know what happened to such large sums of money.

He said this conviction was fuelled by Mr Guerin's admission that the Panamanian companies were established, operated and dissolved on his instructions. Asked about the identity of the people who purported to be managing directors of these companies and signed contracts on their behalf, Mr Guerin replied that, to his knowledge, they did not exist.

"If they were not genuine contracts, then the money must have been paid out for some other purpose and if it was, then Mr Guerin must know something about what happened," he said.

Mr Guerin's failure to comply with the court's request was not the reaction of a litigant genuinely doing his best to comply with an order, but was a perfunctory answer fairly described as illusory, or even contemptuous," Mr Justice Hoffman said.

Ferranti is expected to come to court soon in other actions against three former ISC employees allegedly involved in the fraud. They are Robert Shireman, ISC's former finance director, Lawrence Resch, a former marketing executive, and Wayne Radcliffe, who was once a vice-president of ISC.

Loss of order forces up to 550 job cuts

By KERRY GILL

GEC Ferranti announced that up to 550 jobs are to be shed at its Scottish plants. The decision was taken after the loss of an important overseas contract and the increased competition in the defence market place.

A spokesman for the company, which currently employs about 6,000 people in Edinburgh and Bellshill, Lanarkshire, All levels of staff, from management to production and administration, will be affected. The spokesman said that efforts would be made to relocate those affected, but admitted that it was unlikely many staff could be found alternative employment.

The redundancy programme is likely to begin in September and last until next March, the spokesman added.

The lost overseas order is believed to have involved an aircraft laser system for a US-based consortium.

The jobs will go at plants in Edinburgh and Bellshill, Lanarkshire. All levels of staff, from management to production and administration, will be affected.

The spokesman for the company, which currently employs about 6,000 people in Edinburgh on the design and manufacture of defence systems, said: "Consultation with employees and their representatives has begun and every effort will be made to assist those affected to find alternative employment in the locality."

Sketchley chief leaves after 'nightmare year'

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE chairman of Sketchley, the dry cleaning, vending and industrial clothing group, stepped down yesterday as the company reported a £2 million pre-tax loss, cancelled the final dividend and unveiled a three-for-five share rights issue to raise £20.6 million.

John Gillum, chairman since March 8, said 1989-90 had been a "nightmare year" for the company. Its results have been disastrous and its credibility shaken.

In 1988-89 the group reported a pre-tax profit of £16 million and profits attributable to shareholders were £11.5 million. This compares with an attributable loss of £8 million announced yesterday after a further £6.6 million of extraordinary losses were included below the line.

"We [Mr Gillum and his fellow non-executive director Jerry Shiveley] recognise that we cannot altogether disassociate ourselves from the thoroughly unsatisfactory performance of the company," he said.

Mr Shiveley will not stand for re-election at the annual meeting on August 15 and Mr Gillum will step down at the same time. Sketchley shares

dropped to a low of 162p before closing 20p lower at 183p.

The 100p-a-share rights issue is underwritten by the group's new merchant banking adviser, Samuel Montagu, and the company's major shareholders, including M&G, Britannic Assurance and Mercury Asset Management, have indicated they will take up their entitlement.

New management was installed at Sketchley in April after the group avoided two takeover bids. At the time of the bids, the company forecast a pre-tax profit of at least £6 million.

However, the market was given a warning last month that this might not be achieved.

John Richardson and Tony Bloom, the new deputy chairmen, retained Ernst & Young, the accounting firm, to prepare a report into the group and, as a result, have adopted more stringent accounting controls, which included a £3.3 million write-off of bad and doubtful debts and a £2.7 million provision related to stock re-evaluation.

The main change in accounting policy concerns the treatment of leased assets in the vending business. Vending lost £1.3 million, dry cleaning profits dropped by £1.6 million to £4.4 million, office services slumped from almost £3 million to £11.1 million and textile services' contribution eased from £4.4 million to £3.7 million.

Despite the announcement, Sketchley's new management were confident that most of the necessary provisions had been made.

They are half-way through a cost-cutting programme which has included sacking about 50 people and a further 150 are expected to be made redundant this year.

Insiders need time inside, says ISE

By GRAHAM SEARLENT
 FINANCIAL EDITOR

ANDREW Hugh Smith, chairman of the International Stock Exchange, has come out in favour of prison sentences for insider trading as a way of demonstrating that the practice is to be stamped out. "We need two or three convictions and imprisonment. That would make all the difference," he said.

In February, the exchange was given power to prosecute suspected insider traders, but has yet to use it. This was not from lack of effort, Mr Hugh Smith said. "We will take advantage of the powers at the earliest opportunity. Our investigators are keen to get their first case."

In the past, the exchange has complained at the lack of prosecutions of cases passed by it to the trade and industry department. But, Mr Hugh Smith conceded that it was hard to find evidence that would stand up in court. He welcomed the government review

aimed at simplifying the definition of offence.

In the ISE annual report, Mr Hugh Smith said the causes célèbres that emerged over the past year were largely relics of the regime before the Financial Services Act. "This has led to suggestions that the professional standards in the City are at a low ebb. I believe the opposite to be true."

Peter Rawlins, the chief executive, said the exchange will publish quarterly statistics of suspicious price movements that were investigated and the conclusions reached, without naming individual cases. "Every suspicious issue is followed," he said. "But the figures will not give credence to wild assertions of insider dealing being rampant." At a later stage, the exchange might admonish individuals and companies over bad practices that fell short of crime.

In its financial year to March 24, the ISE made an operating loss of £9 million compared with a profit of £16 million in

Egan on starting grid for BAA

By MARTIN WALLER

SIR John Egan, who retires as chairman of Jaguar at the end of this month after being largely responsible for the car maker's resurgence in the 1980s, is to be the new chief executive of BAA, the former British Airports Authority.

He joins a group whose assets have virtually quadrupled in value since its privatisation in summer 1987, according to the latest property revaluation, released yesterday with another strong set of annual figures.

BAA raised pre-tax profits from £198 million to £256 million in the year to end-March, slightly exceeding City expectations. The shares, on a dull day for the stock market, jumped 7p to 423p.

A final dividend of 7p, up from 9p. The company took a £76 million below-the-line profit from a deferred tax release.

BAA has been seeking a new chief executive since the departure, after a boardroom dispute, of Jeremy Marshall last August. Sir Norman Payne, the chairman, who will be 69 this autumn, has combined the two roles since then.

No details on annual salary were given, but Sir John can expect a good advance on the £217,000 noted in Jaguar's latest accounts. A reported figure of £350,000 would put him on twice the pay of his predecessor.

The completion of a three-year property review at BAA by the chartered surveyor, Drivers Jonas, resulted in a valuation of 765p a share. Total property assets, including those of the Lynton property company bought in 1988, were put at about £3.8 million, but this did not include works under construction, for example at Stansted Airport.

Operating assets were therefore valued at about £4.5 billion, said Sir Norman. BAA was floated at upwards of £1.225 billion.

Sir Norman denied that the revaluation was connected with BAA's 9 per cent hostile shareholder, ADT. Michael Ashcroft's security and vehicle auction group. "We've had no talks with Mr Ashcroft in the last six months," he said.

Sir John would be a "hands-on" manager involved in the day-to-day running, while Sir Norman would be involved with long-term policy.

Sir John, who is 50, was not the automatic choice to take over the BAA chair, said Sir Norman. "There's no decision about the future chairmanship," he said.

Analysts are looking for pre-tax profits of £285 million in BAA's current year. BAA will decide this autumn whether to seek planning consent for a fifth terminal at Heathrow.

Comment, page 25



Sir John Egan applauds a triumphant John Nielsen, one of the team that drove Jaguar to victory in the weekend's Le Mans 24-hour race with the XJ4-12 model

Wage costs show gain of 8.1%

Rayner's pay rises 46% to £620,000

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

LORD Rayner, chairman of Marks and Spencer, received a 46 per cent pay rise last year, taking his salary from £42,401 to £191,961.

The group recently awarded sales staff a pay rise of 26 per cent over three years, putting them among the highest paid sales assistants in the country with an average salary of £150 a week.

A spokesman for the group said Lord Rayner's salary was set by the compensation committee, which is largely made up of non-executive directors. In setting salary levels the committee takes into account the group's performance, the contributions of individual directors, market forces and salary levels outside the group.

The company donated £3.288,000 to charities last year and made a political contribution of £25,000 to British United Industrialists.

The spokesman said awarding the chairman this level of salary allowed management below him to be paid at

competitive rates. Total directors' emoluments, including pension contributions, increased from £2.8 million to £4.2 million. Lord Rayner has shares worth £250,000 and options worth £1.7 million.

M&S recently pleased the market with pre-tax profits up 14 per cent at £604 million on sales up 9.5 per cent at £5.61 billion. Lord Rayner said the group will expand into new areas of merchandise and will continue its programme of new store openings. Initial results from the first Spanish store are encouraging and the first store in Amsterdam will open in 1991. Japan has been earmarked for further expansion.

The spokesman said awarding the chairman this level of salary allowed management below him to be paid at

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[Handwritten note: Just in 150]

Another ripple from the collapse of Drexel Burnham Lambert has reached the shore. Henry Ansbacher, a small but well-formed merchant bank, is up for sale. Officially, the majority shareholding group, Pargesa Holding, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, have taken the decision to sell their 61.6 per cent stake following "a general strategic review" of their investments. Unofficially, Pargesa has been wracked by disputes and the group has taken an £80 million hit on the Drexel collapse. It needs comfort.

Ansbacher is likely to end up in more suitable hands than those of the warring Belgians. Pargesa needs to buy and sell investments in order to keep the dividend flowing, and the position of Gerard Eskenazi as the chairman depends on not letting down his powerful and vociferous shareholders.

Finding a buyer for Ansbacher should not be difficult. Banque Indo-Suez, purchaser of the Garinmore fund management operations but a disappointed suitor for Morgan Grenfell, has

already looked Ansbacher over once this year, and is likely to come back for a second viewing. Others in the frame include banks in Germany, France, Italy and this year's most enthusiastic buyers of British assets, the Scandinavians. Ansbacher can count among its most influential shareholders Robert Maxwell and the Kuwait government, but neither can be counted as likely buyers of control.

Under Richard Fenhalls, the chief executive who successfully distanced the bank from the Guinness affair, Ansbacher has been tidied up and is now an over-capitalised but profitable niche player in specialist lending, especially bridging for corporate transactions, corporate finance for small to medium-sized companies and third world debt trading. It needs a parent which can put business its way, and a continental bank would do nicely. As a stand-alone company, it might take a long time to

grow into its asset base. Its risk-to-asset ratio is half as high again as it needs to be.

Change in ownership of the controlling block of shares would trigger an automatic bid for Ansbacher, a point which was largely lost on the share price after the news. This may be because Ansbacher is already traded on a rating which would give the clearing bankers weeping into their claret. At 78p, Ansbacher is selling at more than 22 times earnings, small being beautiful. Net assets, mostly in a form which can be counted and stored in the vaults, are nevertheless a healthy 55p a share. Stripping out the excess could bring the price/earnings ratio down to the mid-teens.

which is hardly a heady premium for a continental to pay to gain a foothold in London's most exclusive financial club.

His face would have to fit, however, with the Bank of England.

Horse trader

There is a pleasing irony about the appointment of Sir John Egan as chief executive at BAA. This is the man who saw Jaguar shot out from under him despite the protection of a "golden share". BAA is relying on its own special share for protection against Michael Ashcroft.

But Nicholas Ridley, up before

the trade and industry committee in December, made a fair distinction between the Jaguar tie, which was heading for its sell-by date, and the so-called "timeless" share at BAA. Sir John brings from Jaguar experience of the political horse-trading needed by a chairman of a company still with a foot in the public sector. Such experience will at least be useful in the forthcoming Monopolies and Mergers Commission review into BAA's pricing policies.

It will also be needed if Mr Ashcroft, who is showing signs of wanting to shake off his self-imposed fringe status, lobbies for a break-up for BAA, hiving off its property, hotel and other commercial interests from the airports themselves.

A combination of Sir John, the property revaluation and some excellent full-year figures yesterday saw some of the bears in the market, who had been talking BAA down from its 429p all-time

high earlier this month, change their tune. The signs are they were right to do so.

Better late...

Having sunk £50 million into Bryant Group when housebuilding was flourishing, ECC is pulling out with the industry flat on its back. While ECC is delighted to escape with its investment more or less intact, shareholders may question the wisdom of selling at close to the bottom.

The decision is evidence of the changes taking place at ECC. Andrew Teare does not officially slip into the chief executive's seat until July 1, but his hand can be detected in both the Bryant sale and the £310 million bid for Georgia Kaolin. Diversification is scrapped in favour of specialisation, and the group will build its future on the minerals extraction activities that shaped its past.

The decision to sell Bryant might have been better taken a year ago, or two years hence. But at least it has been taken.

TEMPUS

BET polishes up its act

BET is not quite going into its shell. But it is trying to catch breath after the hectic pace of takeover activity that in recent times has seen acquisitions at the rate of 40 companies a year.

For the moment, it is to concentrate on internal growth. Whether the market, which was beginning to believe BET wanted to take over the world, likes the step back from the takeover lime-light remains to be seen.

However, it is only now that BET's share price is back to where it was pre-Hestair days, and the digestion phase has initially been welcomed.

Pre-tax profits at £322.3 million against £270.6 million were in line with expectations and brings the compound growth in net earnings over the past five years to 15.6 per cent. A final dividend of 9p (8p) makes 13p (11.5p), giving a compound five year growth of 13.2 per cent.

The year saw tougher conditions at the edges, but genuine growth within its empire with overall margins up from 12.9 per cent to 13.5 per cent. It was a year in which £438.5 million was spent on 52 acquisitions, including acquired debt, to lift net borrowings at March 31 from £98 million to £135.5 million.

If, as likely, BET can further improve margins and pre-tax profits reach the £370 million level, then the prospective p/e at 7.8 based on a 252p share price will prove to have been cheap.

The balance sheet result is a gearing of 81 per cent against 18 per cent, but a still healthy

interest cover at 8.6 times against 13.5 times. Concern over cover need only arise if the four times level was challenged, but BET plans various disposals that should automatically ease the debt burden. One function of goodwill write-off is to see shareholders' funds, less minority interests, back from £543.6 million to £335.5 million.

If, as likely, BET can further improve margins and pre-tax profits reach the £370 million level, then the prospective p/e at 7.8 based on a 252p share price will prove to have been cheap.

Severn Trent

SEVERN Trent's shares have the second lowest premium over issue price of the ten water groups privatised last December. They were offered on tighter terms than all but Thames because of likely local demand. Leading analysis concluded, by contrast, that they carried a higher-than-average risk because capital spending had to rise fast. Real dividend growth of about 3.5 per cent a year is, therefore, vulnerable to cost over-runs.

At 147p, 10p below the weighted sector average, the dividend yield now exactly matches the average at 6.9 per cent. Some feel it should be higher. Management will only prove its ability to handle the capital programme after two or three years. Meanwhile, there are signs of strength. Due to better technical performance, Severn Trent was able to calculate more of its capital spending in advance and is unlikely to have to ask the regulator for many favours.

Thanks to the unique inland location and superior privatisation performance, the group is less vulnerable than most to changes in standards.

It does not dump sludge at sea and will probably have to spend less than most if the EC tightens river controls.

Management has a good record on meeting investment targets and came through under budget in 1989-90. If this continues, Severn Trent should outperform the sector in the long run.

But patience will be needed, since Severn Trent is one of the water groups whose profits are likely to edge down this year, curbing short-term dividend exuberance.

Reject Shop

THE big seller from The Reject Shop is the Stress Doll, which can be ripped apart in a fit of rage and then stuck back together again. Retailing at £14.99, the doll comes in a variety of guises, the traffic warden, the boss, the wife.

Reject shareholders may soon be ordering dolls in the

shape of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose high interest rate policy has depressed the group's sales and halved profits.

Those who subscribed for the shares at 140p when the group floated on the USM two years ago have seen them fall steadily to a low of 36p this month. But the shareholders who are most out of pocket are Anthony Hawser and Anna Vinton, the founders of the business. Their 83 per cent stake has fallen in value from £11.6 million to £3.32 million.

Pre-tax profits fell from £1.46 million to £743,000 for the year to March on sales of £17.4 million, up from £16.3 million. Earnings per share fell from 9.15p to 4.58p and the dividend has been maintained at 3.15p. Sales on a like-for-like basis fell 10 per cent last year, largely because of the downturn in furniture which accounts for more than 30 per cent of turnover.

Reject Shop will again make a loss in the first half but is expected to make pre-tax profits of £1 million for the full year, putting the shares, up 2p at 40p, on a price/earnings ratio of 6.5 times.

Gearing is low at 7 per cent and the dividend yield is a healthy 10 per cent. The shares are not expensive but it could take a fall in interest rates to breath more life into them.

Neddy wins a new lease of life under John Major



NEDC an acceptable meeting point: Walter Eltis

deficit on tourism to the impact of tougher environmental regulations.

Mr Eltis is quick to deny that his various sectoral committees are just talk shops. Some 60 to 70 chief executives from the private sector are active participants. Attention of committees and working groups has been concentrated on issues related to the balance of payments. At the other end of the scale, NEDC is no longer content simply to identify problems. It now offers concrete advice to companies too, albeit on a limited scale.

For the first time, NEDC yesterday unveiled in advance the major projects to which it will give top priority over the next 12 months. They range from work on the underlying cause of the £2.5 billion trade

deficit on tourism to the impact of tougher environmental regulations.

The project will be looking

at why many UK holidays

offer poor value for money

compared with continental

Europe, whether there is a lack

of inexpensive hotels, poorer

management. The objective is

need for a review of competitiveness, quality and productivity in the sector.

It would be unwise, however, to read a permanent change of heart into the government's discernibly more favourable attitude to the NEDC. The mood is unlikely to change before the next general election. Another Conservative victory could bring further reduction. But a Labour win could mean a new dawn down at Millbank.

Colin Narbrough

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Jumping back in the pool

AFTER an absence of three years from the Square Mile, David Poole, one-time partner and chief executive of Capel-Cure Myers and managing director of ANZ merchant bank — which bought CCM — is about to return to the fold. Poole, son and heir to Lord Poole, an MP and Conservative party chairman in the Fifties, will be joining James Capel as head of its corporate finance department, with a seat on the main board. Due to start on July 16, Poole will replace Neil MacLachlan, who is leaving to become deputy MD of Svenska International, the British arm of Sweden's second biggest commercial bank. "I've been made an offer I can't refuse," says MacLachlan, who has been at Capel's for four years. Meanwhile, Poole, aged 45, has spent the past three years running Invest International, the private Luxembourg-based investment company controlled by Dr Carlo Bonomi, head of one of Italy's wealthiest families. "It was a three year contract which has now come to an end — but it was fascinating to be on the other side of the fence, as a customer of the firms in the City," says Poole, who broke his foot three months ago, disembarking from his boat, and still walks with a slight "hobble". He has, he says, no political aspirations himself but awaits with interest his 18-year-old son Oliver's choice of

career. "His step-father is Norman Fowler, since my first wife Fiona is now married to him, and Oliver thus divides his time between the two households," says Poole. "It will be interesting to see if it influences him."

Double beat
KEEN to join in the fitness craze that seems to be sweeping the Square Mile, advisers from Hongkong & Shanghai Bank took to their bicycles this weekend to race from London to Brighton. John Blanchfield, Simon Kemp and Peter Litherland, of the bank's corporate finance team, were among 20,000 cyclists who were doing their bit for the British Heart Foundation. But Kemp was left behind after his front tyre exploded six miles into the race. "It sounded like a gun going off," says Blanchfield.

SKETCHLEY



SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS

PANMURE Gordon, the corporate broker owned by NCNB bank of North Carolina, in its drive to recruit top analysts, has persuaded Bill Cullum, hitherto with Laurence Prust, to join its retail research team. Cullum, who will be starting work there before the end of this month, will be working alongside

Carol Leonard

fellow stores analyst Mark Josefson — ex-Shearson Lehman Hutton — and stores salesman Jeremy Kerner. "This will make an extremely successful team," predicts Peter James, Panmure's chief executive, and a man known to be casting covetous eyes on other researchers in the Square Mile.

Allum on standby
GEOFF Allum, conglomerates analyst at County NatWest, has for the second time been collected the bottle of champagne traditionally given by BET to the analyst whose forecast is closest to its actual year-end results. Also for the second time, Allum is morally obliged to hand over the bubbly to the person who did the number crunching, but has since left the firm. "Two years ago Robert Gibson made the nearest forecast, but he then left County to go to Flemings, and I collected his prize which is still in my desk drawer," bemoans Allum. "Yesterday, I again collected the prize but it really belongs to Andrew Page, who has also now left us to join the Foreign Office." Allum hopes his £370 million forecast will be third time lucky.

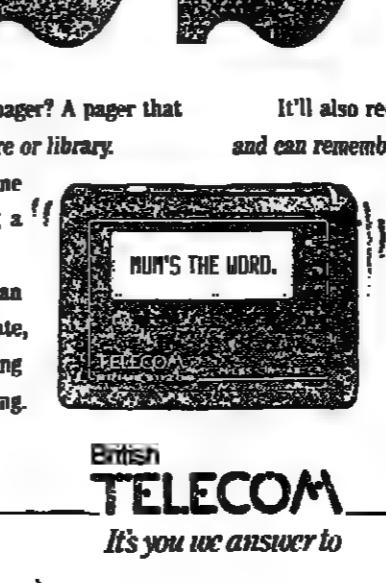
Cullum culled

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Rat race escape
DAVID Baxendale, a director of Gerrard & National, the discount house, until last October, is as determined to escape the rat race in London that he is planning to sell the bulk of a 500-acre estate he inherited and move north. Father-of-two Baxendale, aged 38, has accepted a consultancy role with newly-created Edinburgh broker Rodnick Sutherland & Partners, which he hopes will develop into a full-time job as a partner just as soon as his personal affairs are resolved. "I will leave my mother in situ in the family home, but I don't want to spend the rest of my life looking after the estate," says Baxendale, the eldest son and thus the main beneficiary of the estate. "I've always wanted to go north. I now have a strong desire to get away from the City of London because, although I love it, it has become a rat race." Sutherland's best-known recruit to date has been Ian McLean, previously head of UK equity sales at County NatWest WoodMac and then Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers.

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| General | 119.0 | 120.0 | -0.3 | 5.15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Do Acc | 177.5 | 188.2 | -0.3 | 5.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Off Inc | 100.0 | 100.0 | -0.3 | 5.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incomeplus | 304.8 | 320.0 | -1.2 | 5.18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Am Inc | 100.0 | 100.0 | -0.3 | 5.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incomeplus | 162.2 | 165.0 | -0.3 | 5.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Technology that foils raiders in the high street

An irate poll tax payer walks into his local council office brandishing a two-inch-thick plank. He wields it above his head and brings it crashing down on to a computer terminal. In a flash, a shatterproof screen shoots up between the man and a terrified member of staff.

That is not a scene from a Labour party political broadcast. The incident actually happened in the Home Counties and it illustrates graphically the battle that security experts are waging to curb the rise in theft and violence.

Technology has a part to play in council offices, to where the public have access, and authorities in areas with a history of violence have become more security-conscious as feelings have run high over the poll tax.

Screen separating staff and public can shoot up at the touch of a button or even if a raised arm cuts through an infra-red beam.

High-street retailers, too, are becoming more alert to security, in their case because of the high cost of theft. Simon Cross, group marketing manager with Automated Securities, explains why: "They are under a lot of pressure with high interest rates and the implications of the effect of poll tax on spending. The one thing they can get right is to cut the £2 billion to £3 billion lost every year through theft by staff and shoplifting."

Apart from the proliferation of burglar alarm boxes along the high street, there are subtle ways of

Crime is costing a fortune every year.

Rodney Hobson describes the latest methods used to combat the menace

combatting crime, Mr Cross says. Retailers are spending more than £230 million a year on closed-circuit television, and that part of the security market is growing by 40 per cent a year.

One system has a camera sitting above and linked to the till. It can be instructed to record certain transactions, such as any item of sports that is rung up for less than £5. Mr Cross says: "Supposing a bottle of whisky is charged at only 50p. You can see who has made the mistake and who has benefited. We can analyse data to see if a staff member is letting family members have goods cheaply."

The tagging system widely seen in clothing stores where an alarm is set off if unpaid items are taken off the premises is being extended to items marked with a bar coding. Again, items such as a packet of soap powder or a can of beer can set off an alarm and trigger a camera that films the culprit.

A similar system can be used even to catch out store managers who try to boost turnover figures

by throwing away food that has not reached its sell-by date, Mr Cross points out. A camera system can record what goes into the rubbish bin.

Banks, building societies and local authorities in particular have become much more security-conscious with the spread of open-plan offices that are more welcoming to the public. Despite this, Peter Manolescu, UK managing director of Ficet, the European security group, explains that the experts have made premises more, not less, secure.

Mr Manolescu says: "The reason for open banking is that you see people queuing at a hole in the wall when there is a nice warm bank inside. Customers prefer not to go inside because banks still have a forbidding image."

"With open planning, the cash handling areas are pushed to the back. If they can be placed 45ft from the door, any would-be robber who walks through feels very exposed. When he is robbing a teller he does not know what is happening behind him."

He also has a choice between walking from door to cash desk with his face in full view — or possibly recorded on video — or wearing a balaclava and alerting everyone's attention.

Mr Manolescu points out that most bank robbers case the premises first, often trying out the planned raid in slow motion. A carefully designed layout can put a teller off the real thing.

Tellers are also restricted in the



Keeping it safe: most businesses handling large amounts of money employ the professionals to carry their cash takings to the bank

amount of cash they have readily to hand.

Mr Manolescu says: "The teller that is robbed is usually the one closest to the door. A robber will rush in, point a gun at the first cashier, grab what he can and rush out. If he is only going to get £200

it is just not economic when he can get a 10-year jail sentence for armed robbery."

It is estimated that crime costs companies' shareholders half their potential dividends.

Alternatively, some companies could pay all members of staff an

extra £10 a week if they had no unauthorised losses. The construction industry loses an estimated £500 million a year and vandalism shunts British Rail back by about £400 million.

Mr Cross sums up: "Beating crime is going to become an

important part of every business. Companies are losing between 2 and 2.5 per cent off the bottom line and if we can halve that we shall save a lot of money.

"The Institute of Directors believes the cost of fraud to industry is £3.3 billion."

People who find it pays to be alarmed

COMPUTERISED central controls operated by security companies are cutting the number of false alarm calls and the waste of police time (Rodney Hobson writes).

Modern Alarms has invested more than £750,000 in designing and installing sophisticated computer systems for dealing with calls in four stations. The company has 170,000 subscribers.

The alarm calls alert private central controls instead of

going directly to police stations. Calls are checked with clients to identify possible false alarms before the police are contacted. Checking takes only a few seconds but the saving of police time is dramatic.

The ADT company spokesman says: "The operator has

only to press one key and all details of the premises come up on the computer screen. Once the call is verified, another key sends all the details to police central control. The police can locate the source of an alarm within seconds of it going off and they can have someone on the

road in less than a minute. The only way to guarantee that ringing alarms will be investigated promptly is to cut false alarms drastically."

The verification system has changed the attitude of those who own alarms. The ADT spokesman says: "In the past, clients with false alarm calls

were baulky. With the verification system they have become apologetic. They have begun to realise that many false alarms are their own fault. The result is that companies have trained staff not to set off alarms and to be more careful punching in numbers."

Security companies are also working on more sophisticated systems so that false alarms are not caused by, for example, boxes falling over in a warehouse or by an alarm being too near a radiator.

One police estimate suggests that it costs £100 to answer every false alarm. The

present annual bill stands at £107 million, rising to an estimated £600 million by the end of the century.

It is claimed that time spent investigating false alarms is equivalent to 1,200 policemen doing nothing else all day.

Even genuine alarms give no guarantee of apprehending a criminal. ADT admits that only 10 per cent of real alerts result in an arrest.

However, the company says: "In 1988, the latest year for which Home Office figures are available, there were 5,400 arrests as a result of alarm calls. That's a lot of arrests."



Secured: this alarm can control 64 detection devices

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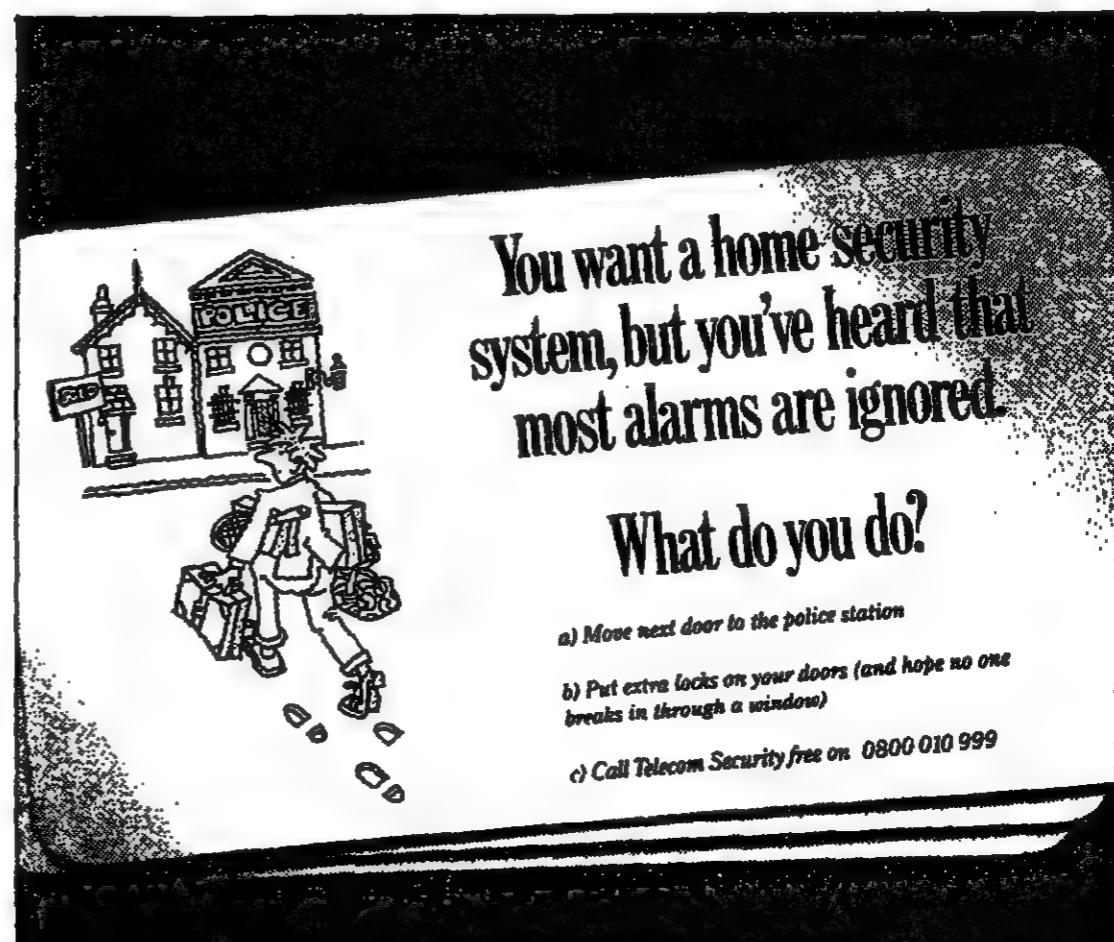


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Who checks the guards?

Rodney Hobson reports on the campaign for a licensed security industry

The bombing of the Royal Marines barracks at Deal, Kent, which was patrolled not by the military but by a private firm, brought security companies into the public eye, especially with the revelation that the Ministry of Defence is using 17 different security companies employing 250 people to help to protect 30 establishments.

Public unease over security outfits is shared by responsible operators disappointed that the latest attempt to introduce licensing for the security industry, Sir John Wheeler's Security Industry Bill, failed earlier this year after gaining a second reading.

Many within the industry want to see a licensing system. Indeed, such calls have been made for the past 20 years. The responsible operators are uneasy that anyone can set up a security company without any form of restriction. They can even employ people with criminal records.

Meanwhile, the rapid growth of the industry has, if anything, added a greater urgency to the calls for regulation.

Jim Harrower, managing director of Group 4, says: "Major security companies have repeatedly called for some form of government control, given every encouragement to those who have attempted to introduce the necessary legislation and co-operated with every initiative designed to improve matters."

"What this has achieved on the one hand is a security industry that takes its responsibilities very seriously and spends large sums on the vetting and training of its employees.

"But on the other hand we still have a small but increasing number of security com-



Security guards stop and check a car entering a building site, but not all guards are vetted or trained properly

panies which are run by or employ people with criminal records or whose standards are unacceptable low. They represent a small percentage of the industry but their actions, or lack of them, give the rest of us a bad name and could put lives and property at risk."

Some believed that the government, with its emphasis on law and order, would be more receptive to controls on security outfits. Indeed, it was a Conservative MP, Norman Fowler, who in 1973 introduced a Security Industry Licensing Bill into parliament. It failed to get a final reading.

Matters were made worse in 1976 when the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act introduced the concept of "spent" convictions. Many offences committed five or more years ago no

longer need to be declared by an applicant for a job in security.

After a second attempt to introduce statutory controls, this time from the Labour side, also failed at the final reading in 1979, the government decided in 1980 that licensing was unnecessary.

Since then, several embarrassing cases have come to light. David Owen, Chief Constable of North Wales Police, revealed that of 609 security firms surveyed, 392 had employees with criminal records and a further 32 were run by people with criminal associates.

Another 144 were managed by people with no qualifications for the job.

BBC Television found a

guard at a security firm who allowed smaller members to had been in prison for armed robbery against a security company. A security guard 70,000 staff.

employed by the Home Office. What worries those who call

was an experienced crook with six jail terms for arson, ma-

licious wounding and burglary.

For the past 10 years the security industry has policed

itself through the British Security Industry Association, founded in 1976 to advance the standards of the industry.

When the then Home Secretary, William Whitelaw, decided in December 1980 that

licensing was unnecessary, the BSIA set about forming its own national inspectorate. It

came into operation two years

later.

At that time the BSIA had

24 inspected companies employing 24,341 people.

Following a change in rules to

which is their need to spend

£1,000 or more on the vetting

and training of each

employee."

How to detect the spy bugs in the boardroom

Never mind the paranoia about electronic eavesdropping. James Bond has no place in the boardroom. He is too highly qualified. Detecting eavesdropping or computer fraud is more a matter of using a little common sense, according to one expert.

Chris Brogan, who runs Security International from Isleworth, west London, reckons companies are bamboozled by the investigators as much as by the cheats (Rodney Hobson writes).

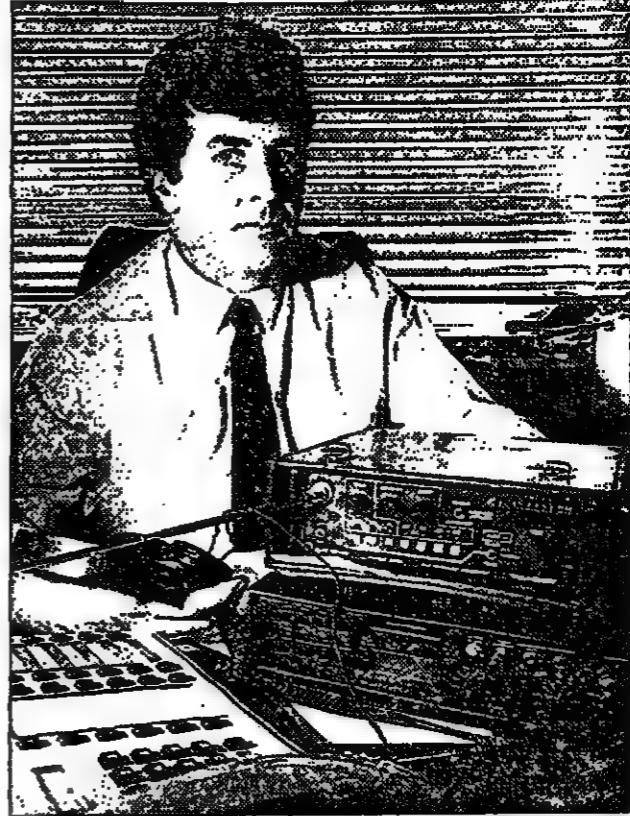
He describes the use of bugs as *immoral and professionally offensive* and points out: "How can a company offer to sell bugs and also find them? Are they planting the bugs that they claim to find in your boardroom?"

Mr Brogan insists that a staff member of a client should accompany him whenever he walks round with his black box and radio antenna searching for the tell-tale radio signal. That way, nobody can accuse him of planting the bug.

Planting bugs is not only illegal, it is often ineffective. Some on the market have 1.5 volt batteries that are too weak to pick up voices from more than a couple of feet away and which run down between being planted in an empty boardroom on Saturday morning and the start of the board meeting on Monday.

In fraud investigations, evidence obtained through illegal bugging will not stand up in court. Mr Brogan says: "Some of my colleagues forget their basic investigative skills and choose to take short cuts. If a case gets to court, they stand no chance against a barrister."

Despite his background in



Investigator Chris Brogan: "No one is beyond reproach"

military intelligence in the Royal Air Force, he says that "most computer fraud could be spotted by an ordinary audit clerk. It has been given a fancy name and glorified but a fraud is a fraud."

Mr Brogan says detecting

fraud and eavesdropping is

only 25 per cent electronic and

75 per cent physical.

Checking on whether an

employee has suddenly taken

on an expensive lifestyle is a

simple way of detecting fraud.

He adds: "If you said about

someone 'I would trust him

with my life,' that is the first

chap I would suspect. I have

investigated dukes and a

bishop. Do not tell me anyone

is beyond reproach."

Electronic surveillance and detection methods are getting more sophisticated and expensive. Mr Brogan has come across a device that can tap telephone lines and cannot be detected by electronic means.

Bug-sweeping equipment costs £4,000 and the latest device will set the budding detective back £23,000. It can even find a defunct bug from the oxidation of metal parts. Unfortunately, rusty nails produce the same effect on the detector.

Security is in the bag

DRAWING the line between self-defence and carrying an offensive weapon can be difficult. While the law allows the use of reasonable force to protect life and property, companies marketing such items as high-security bags are constantly searching for new products (Rodney Hobson writes).

A typical dilemma comes in manufacturing cases for carrying valuables. One line of approach is a case that emits dye and smoke when snatched. Unfortunately, thieves are liable to leap straight into a getaway car, and crashes have been known. It could be just a matter of time before a car crashed into a bus queue.

Sometimes innovations come from smaller companies, such as John Sharp in Gillingham, Kent, which has been in the leather business before the days of making harnesses for horse-drawn milk floats. Much of its £1 million a year business these days is in night safe wallets for leading banks.

Sharp is about to market a case with a sophisticated defence mechanism. It is linked to a radio transmitter the size of a box of matches. Once the



Graham Sharp (centre) with a range of security bags

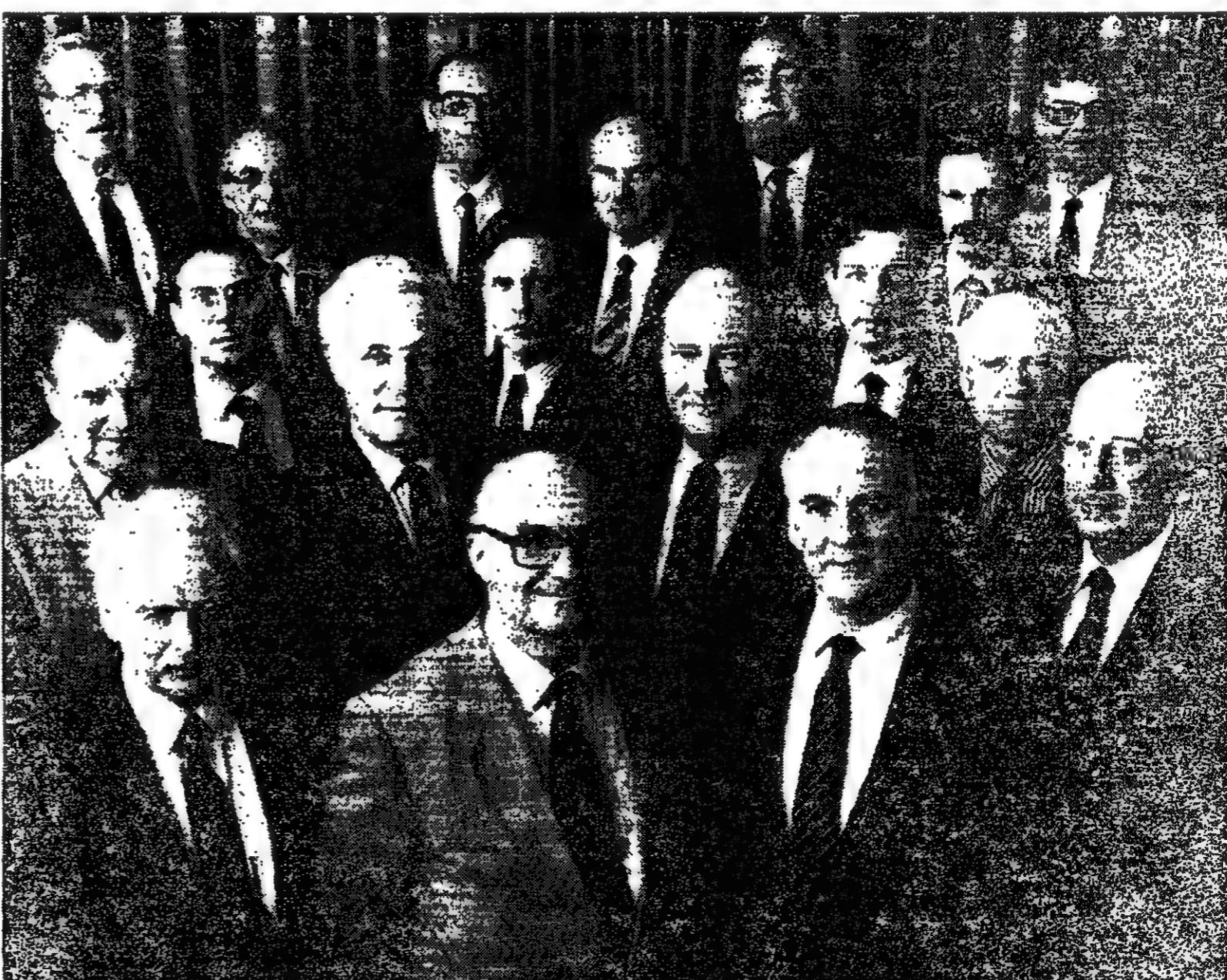
case is more than four yards from the transmitter, it starts to search for the signal. Unless owner and case come back together, a powerful alarm is sounded after ten seconds.

As a precaution against error, the owner has another ten seconds to recover the case and the alarm system switches off. Otherwise the handle and sides of the case are electrified, giving the thief a sore arm for half an hour. At this stage, only a key holder can switch the case off.

Graham Sharp, a director at the family-owned company, says counsel's opinion reckons

the bag is within the bounds of the law. His market is anyone who has to move small valuables around. He adds: "We are aiming for anybody or any company that moves property, but where the sums are too small or the distance too short to use a security company."

Coin and stamp dealers visiting exhibitions or clients spring readily to mind. But banks that need to shift comparatively small amounts over short distances at short notice are likely buyers. Cases range in price from £40 to £500.



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Operating on theft

A new hospital acts against the criminals

EVEN HOSPITALS are fair game for criminals these days, so Thornt Security has designed and installed a closed-circuit television system for the safety of patients and staff at the Glenfields hospital in Leicester.

The Glenfield, opened in 1984, is the county's newest teaching hospital. It had gained a reputation for medical pioneering — and for thefts from cars and vandalism of vehicles (Rodney Hobson writes). It had reached the point where an incident was reported every day. One nurse suffered three cases of theft or damage, and recruitment was affected.

Closed-circuit television allowed unrestricted access but provided a strong deterrent to potential criminals. When it was installed, the first step was to fit an external camera that could pan, tilt and zoom. Six fixed cameras were also placed in strategic positions. Later, three more external cameras and two internal ones were added.

All 12 cameras are monitored from the hospital's main reception desk, where the screen can be split to receive up to 16 separate pictures simultaneously. Alternatively, the monitor can switch from camera to camera in a pre-arranged pattern.

A standard E180 video-tape can hold up to 480 hours of images. If an incident is reported later, the tape can be played back to the corresponding date and time.

At night, in unmanned areas, the system detects and records any disturbance. Cameras can be re-set if hospital equipment has to be left unattended.

One advantage the hospital has found is that the person spotting the crime is well away from the scene and can alert security staff or the police without getting involved in a potentially violent situation.

Fraud may be costing British business £500 million a year. Jon Ashworth reports on the solutions

Fraud is costing British companies hundreds of millions of pounds a year. Last year alone, businesses admitted losing £139 million in what is termed blue and white collar crime. But if unreported crimes are estimated, the amount can soar to £500 million or more.

Faced with such alarming statistics, banks, building societies and large companies are calling in experts to show them where they are going wrong. This is good news for the new breed of security consultants who help companies and financial institutions improve their internal and external security.

Risk management — in the broadest sense — is big business. Most big accountancy firms have developed specialist teams of management consultants to advise on risk. Large insurers have set up their own teams, and a new breed of small, independent consultants is starting to win lots of work.

Securicor, the London security group, launched a subsidiary in March to advise on risk control. A Mori poll at the time cited computer security, hostile takeovers and product tampering as the three areas of most concern to British industry.

Many of the managers interviewed for the survey were worried that computer crime would soar unless more steps were taken to tighten security.

The growing number of hostile takeovers has made companies more aware of their own weaknesses, and encouraged them to improve defences. Glass in baby food and other cases of product tampering have led to calls for tighter security on production lines and supermarket shelves.

Bill Robinson, managing director of Securicor Consultancy, says many bosses had been leaving the problem of fraud too late. "When people come to us," he explains, "it is generally too late to do anything other than contain their losses."

Now, he says, the trend is for companies to carry out a "health check" first, screening personnel and looking for signs of weakness early enough to prevent the plague of fraud spreading. Risk consultants build a

The big fiddles



New construction works, as in London's Docklands, are a prime target for fraudsters. Company profile by talking to staff and checking cash and computer systems. They can then suggest ways to correct any problems.

Charles Shaw, marketing director for WBK, another firm of risk management consultants, said WBK's role covered everything from internal fraud to computer crime and the threat of industrial stoppages. Consultants may also be called in by insurance underwriters to vet companies before policies are issued.

This latter role is a familiar one to WBK, which was set up by the Sedgewicks insurance group in 1979. It has worked with most of the big British banks, assessing whether staff are up to their job, and recommending measures to help prevent fraud among employees.

He says the growing reliance on computers and other electronic tools has made it easier for fraudsters to operate.

For £1,000 a day, WBK will send in two consultants to see whether or not a company is up to scratch. It will look at computer and fund transfer systems, as well as talking to senior and junior staff to see how they fit in. Physical security is also considered.

Once their job is complete,

the consultants prepare a detailed analytical review, breaking the business down

and recommending ways of preventing risk. After that, it is up to the company to decide whether or not to do anything about it. The final bill for a one-day survey, including a report, can be more than £3,000. Some would say this is a drop in the ocean compared with the amounts at risk.

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and recommending ways of preventing risk. After that, it is up to the company to decide whether or not to do anything about it. The final bill for a one-day survey, including a report, can be more than £3,000. Some would say this is a drop in the ocean compared with the amounts at risk.

Management consultancy

is also considered.

For £1,000 a day, WBK will send in two consultants to see whether or not a company is up to scratch. It will look at computer and fund transfer systems, as well as talking to senior and junior staff to see how they fit in. Physical security is also considered.

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Continued from
page 16

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

McKinsey & Company, the foremost international strategy consulting firm, seeks a Head of Information Services for its London office. The Information Services department is a resource centre of publications, documents and data on specific industries and on all manner affecting business strategy. It gathers and synthesizes information into a structured form for consultants and provides speedy response to requests for research and analysis.

Head
of
Information
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If you are interested in becoming Head of Information Services with McKinsey please send your curriculum vitae to Don Leslie, recruiting adviser to the Firm, at Beament Leslie Thomas, 107-111 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB, or telephone him on 071-353 5606 (day) or 071-354 5229 (evenings and weekends).

McKinsey & Company

McKinsey & Company, Inc.
74 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1PS

On the Agenda

A New Role in Committee Servicing

Efficient and effective Committee Servicing is a vital activity in any County Council. Mindful both of this, and the many changes and challenges facing Local Government, we at Wiltshire are re-structuring our Chief Executive's Department so that

Secretariat and Legal Services are more clearly focused in two separate Divisions.

As a result, an opportunity has arisen for a resourceful and ambitious person to join us as:

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY

£28,863 to £31,755 + substantial benefits

Primarily your task, at the head of a 60 strong team, will be to ensure that the Council's various Committees are supported by high quality service at all times. In addition you will also take executive responsibility for essential central support services, and will hold an influential position in the management of the Council's corporate affairs. It's a demanding role that calls for substantial relevant experience and a record of achievement in Committee Administration. A graduate or equivalent, you should display the leadership and organisational ability that gets results, and the sensitivity that earns the respect of members and officers alike. If you also have experience in the development of I.T., so much the better.

In return we can offer you a

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Wiltshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

HARTLEPOOL HEALTH AUTHORITY

UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

For this newly created post we require a General Manager with the professional skills and leadership qualities to take Hartlepool forward into a period of major change.

The initial task will be to integrate devolved functions from District Headquarters and those within the existing Unit to provide a range of complementary services within a single provider unit. The successful candidate will be expected to build upon existing strengths in devising a management structure to facilitate this process.

The Unit will have a revenue budget of c. £25M. Major external refurbishment and other developments to a value of nearly £20M, are planned over the next two years.

The post which is offered on a three year rolling contract basis offers an outstanding opportunity for an imaginative forward thinking individual who clearly understands the practices and principles of effective general management. The successful candidate will have a good track record in managing change and achieving results.

Hartlepool is situated on the North East Coast of England within easy reach of open, unspoilt countryside and with easy access to major towns and cities such as Newcastle upon Tyne, Durham, Darlington and the urban area of Teesside. The District serves a population of 145,000.

Informal discussion would be welcome by the District General Manager, Mr. Nigel Curtis, on (0429) 266554 extension 2900.

An information package is available from the District Personnel Officer, District General Hospital, Holdforth Road, HARTLEPOOL, Cleveland. TS24 9AH.

Applications by C.V. to the District Personnel Officer should be received by 6th July 1990.

Interviews will take place on 18th/19th July, 1990.

HOSPITAL
and
COMMUNITY
HEALTH
SERVICES

Salary
within the
range:
£30,750 -
£44,500

HARTLEPOOL
HEALTH AUTHORITY

Charity
Management

CC Training is a charity providing training in Devon. Continual growth in the range of training opportunities calls for a strengthening of the management team supporting the Chief Executive.

An Operations Manager is sought to provide economic management of existing training and the development of new courses. This is a senior management post involving regular contact with local industry and training establishments. Experience of training, while not essential, would be an advantage.

Age is not critical, but a temperament suited to a lively team is important. Salary £17,000. Location Exeter. Please write in confidence with full CV to Geoffrey Elms, Charity Appointments, 3 Spital Yard, London E1 6AQ.

Charity Appointments

NATIONAL AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION

nalgo

APPOINTMENT OF
DEPUTY
GENERAL SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the appointment of Deputy General Secretary of NALGO to succeed Alan Jinkinson, following his election as General Secretary.

The salary is £40,761 rising by annual increments to £44,052 per annum (including London weighting allowance).

The appointment is terminable by not less than three months notice in writing on either side and is superannuable under the NALGO Staff Superannuation Fund rules.

The suitability of applicants will be considered regardless of race, marital status, gender, sexuality, disablement or age (up to 65). NALGO has a job sharing scheme which may be applicable to this post.

Full details and application form available upon request from the Personnel Officer, NALGO, 1 Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9AJ. Tel. 071-388 2366 Ext. 331. Completed application forms must be received by the Personnel Officer no later than July 5 1990.

LEGAL

PUBLIC FINANCE

HASTINGS BOROUGH COUNCIL
BOROUGH
SECRETARY

Salary up to £31,746 + Lease Car
+ PRP up to 20% + Fees

The Council are seeking a replacement for the Borough Secretary who is due to retire in November 1990.

The postholder will head the Borough Secretary's Department which provides a full secretarial, administrative and legal service to the Borough Council and will also act as Monitoring Officer, Returning Officer for Local Elections and Electoral Registration Officer.

Applicants must be professionally qualified Solicitors or Barristers with substantial senior management experience.

Hastings is a progressive Authority with a commitment to the regeneration of the town's tourism and the development of Commercial facilities and is seeking to maximise the opportunities presented by its proximity to the Channel Tunnel.

Steeped in history the town has a long tradition of civic ceremony as one of the Cinque Ports and is proud of its position at the heart of the 1066 country.

A generous relocation package including 100% removal expenses and up to 24,500 towards legal and professional fees is available. A lodging allowance of up to £100 per week is also available.

For an informal discussion on the post, please contact Roger Carter, the Chief Executive on Hastings (0424) 722026.

Closing date is: 11 July 1990.
Application forms and further particulars are available from the Town Hall, Queens Road, Hastings TN34 1QR Telephone (0424) 722026. Hastings Borough Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

HASTINGS
heart of the 1066 country

ADDISON HOUSING ASSOCIATION
(part of Notting Hill Housing Group)MANAGEMENT
ACCOUNTANT

(£15,204-£17,999)

We are a leading shared ownership housing association with an interest in over 1300 properties in West London. Our rapid expansion has placed increased demands on our Financial Controller who now wishes to hand over the day-to-day responsibilities for the running of a small team and the regular financial activities.

Experienced, practical and ideally professionally qualified, your qualities of organisation, commonsense, and flexibility will enable you to develop your abilities in financial control, management of computerised accounts and audit requirements. You will manage the section of finance staff and liaise regularly with other senior colleagues in the association.

Benefits include generous leave and flexible working arrangements, plus contributory pension scheme and life assurance.

For an informal chat please telephone David Richards on 081-741 1570.

For an application form and further details please telephone 081-741 8486 (24 hour answering machine) quoting reference ACC or write to Rose Hubble, Recruitment Assistant, Notting Hill Housing Group, 26 Paddington Road, London, W6 0UB.

Closing Date: 29th June 1990.

Notting Hill Housing Group is an equal opportunities employer.

We operate a no-smoking policy.

Notting Hill

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Continued on
next page

Company Secretary/Legal Adviser

A highly acquisitive industrial management company

London

Our client is a dynamic industrial management company with a full Stock Exchange listing and interests in consumer leisure products, specialist distribution and specialist packaging. The Company is characterised by its particularly experienced management team and distinguished board. Turnover is currently in excess of £100m. The Company is highly acquisitive and has ambitious growth plans for the future.

The successful candidate will be an essential member of the small central management group and will have complete responsibility for all company secretarial and legal matters.

Aged 30-35, you will probably have a legal background and will have recently performed a senior role in the secretarial function of a major plc. Experience of acquisitions/disposals and familiarity with the yellow book will be essential.

MANAGEMENT SELECTION

c£40,000 + car + benefits

The position calls for a flexible, self motivated team player with the strength of personality to handle the pressures and challenges of rapid growth.

Interested candidates should write enclosing a full CV and daytime telephone number quoting ref 437 to:

Nigel Bates FCA, Whitehead Rice Ltd,
43 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PG.

Tel: 071-637 8736.

Whitehead Rice

MAPLES and CALDER
FINANCE AND CORPORATE LAWYER
TO US\$90,000

We are a leading firm of attorneys-at-law servicing the international financial community from the Cayman Islands. As a result of the major strides made by the Cayman Islands in recent years our client base continues to expand dramatically, and an additional solicitor with first class qualifications and experience is required to advise clients on a demanding mix of international finance, banking, corporate, mutual fund transactions and synthetic security issues.

The ideal applicant will have proven academic ability, City articles, together with up to two years' post qualification experience and will look forward to joining a highly motivated team working on transactions at the highest level. The financial rewards are exceptional and career prospects unique. There is no personal taxation in the Cayman Islands.

Interviews will be held in London in July, 1990.

For further information please write to Anthony Travers, Maples and Calder, P.O. Box 309, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies.

Telephone: (809)94-92081. Facsimile: (809)94-9229/92755.

CITY - Information Technology - to £50,000
City firm requires a solicitor/partner at least 4 years' qual. to assist in the development of the I.T. department. Active role in conferences, seminars and contributions to publications is encouraged.

W1 - Private Client - Partner/Associate

Medium sized West End firm requires a second partner for the private client department who has substantial experience particularly in personal tax planning and trusts. Likely to be a partner in another firm.

CITY - Employment - 1 to 5 years Qual

Major City firm requires a solicitor between 1 and 5 years' qual. with experience in employment law and preferably at least 1 year's experience in immigration law.

CITY - Banking - to £50,000

Medium sized City firm requires solicitors with 2 to 7 years' post qualification experience in general commercial banking: project finance; M&A/LBO; take-over finance; cross border transactions and working capital facilities. Excellent prospects.

CITY - Company/Commercial - Partner

9 Partner City firm requires a senior solicitor to work with 1 other partner in the Co/Commercial department to assist in the dept's development and to handle the quantity of work. Immediate partnership for senior individuals.

Garfield Robbins

Legal Recruitment and Search Consultants, 21 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2TH
Nicholas Robbins or Glyn Cracker on (071) 405 1123 or evenings (071) 538 8391

The best aid money can buy

The evolution of the present legal aid scheme from its foundation in 1949 to its present crucial role in our adversarial system reflects sustained efforts made by successive governments and the legal profession.

The government's commitment continues to be clear: spending has increased five-fold during the past 10 years; recent major legislation has created a firm new base for efficient administration; a wide-ranging review of financial conditions for eligibility is under way.

Some £650 million will be paid to barristers and solicitors in this financial year for legal services under the legal aid scheme. Undoubtedly the scheme could be wider in scope. But if the scheme were to be widened, surely the public, who pay for it, have to be assured it is obtaining the best value for its payment and that goes to those who need it.

The government has embarked on a programme of changes aimed at preserving and improving the services given. A consistent theme of the programme is, as I have indicated, value for money, and I emphasise value. The key to access to justice in this country, I believe, is the recognition and appreciation of the need to make the best use of legal aid resources. It is common sense that if you use resources in the most efficient way you can spread them further.

Legal aid is a joint venture to which the government and the profession contribute. The professions provide legal services; the government meets the

The £650 million legal aid scheme must give value for taxpayers' money, writes Lord Mackay of Clashfern

difference between what the proceedings should cost and what those given help can afford. The taxpayer funds the difference. Some critics appear to forget this, as they categorise the programme in hand as one of cuts and reductions in quality, rather than one of working positively to ensure the taxpayer's burden is worthwhile.

Getting value for the taxpayer's money has four elements: first, eliminating needless cost; nobody involved in legal proceedings, whether legally aided or not, should have to pay more for services than they are worth.

My predecessor Lord Hailsham set in motion the Civil Justice Review, a thorough examination by a working party of distinguished lawyers, judges, academics and consumer representatives of the way the civil legal process works. It concluded that delay, cost and complexity could be substantially reduced by reallocating business to different levels of court, by reforming the procedure carried out by the parties, their lawyers and by courts for handling cases, and by better management of court resources.

Part one of the Courts and Legal Services Bill, now finishing its committee stage in the Commons with other measures, should ensure cases are heard at the right level of court and that

LEGAL BRIEF

court processes, such as issuing summonses and getting the cases to trial are speeded up and simplified.

In the course of proceedings in Parliament leading to the Children Act, I announced a rolling programme for reforming family law, jurisdiction and procedures. One of the most controversial areas is likely to be that of divorce law, and I await the Law Commission's final report with great interest.

It does seem to me sad that at the very time couples may be most in need of funds if they reach the decision that their marriage is beyond help, they may also find themselves involved in their first experience of family law — and that can be an expensive experience. It must be considered whether there is scope for alternative help and advice for such couples, particularly if such help is to be publicly funded.

Second, ensuring the scheme covers those who may need help — last November, I announced changes to legal aid eligibility to improve access to justice for children under 16, pensioners and people involved in personal injury cases. These changes, which came into effect on April 9, were the first results of a review by my department into the financial conditions for legal aid.

The review is closely linked with the changes in hand to law, jurisdiction and

procedure. We have started with financial conditions for legal aid in civil proceedings. The review will take two to three years, and I have stated that changes will be brought into effect as agreed, rather than awaiting completion of the full review.

The review addresses questions far wider than the percentage of the population eligible for legal aid. As well as examining the position of those not now eligible for legal aid, it extends to the contributions paid by those who are assisted, the way their means are assessed, and the effect of legal aid on unassisted opponents. It will explore the extent to which insurance or other arrangements could provide effective cover. In Australia, for example, there are special arrangements with banks by which litigants can fund legal proceedings.

Third, effective administration of the scheme: the Legal Aid Act and the creation of the Legal Aid Board have provided a firm foundation for improvement. There is little point in providing a scheme if the delays are so long that people are either discouraged from or simply cannot take advantage of it.

Fourth, a framework for legal services which can respond to changing demands — the Courts and Legal Services Bill provides this. Within this framework, legal services of the right quality can be developed to meet the varying needs of litigants, doing away with any unnecessary restrictions on the functions of the many professional strands.

• The author is the Lord Chancellor



Not a blank cheque: legal services need to respond to changing demands

Law Report June 19 1990 House of Lords

Third party cannot sue club where insolvent member did not observe clause

Firma C-Trade SA v Newcastle Protection and Indemnity Association

found in favour of the West England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (London) Ltd and dismissed a claim by Socimi Mobil Oil Inc and Others v West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (London) Ltd

Before Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Ackner, Lord Goff of Chieveley and Lord Jauncey of Tullichite [Speeches June 14]

The Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Act 1930 did not confer upon a third party who had a claim against an insolvent member of a shipowners' Protection and Indemnity Association (P & I Club) a right to proceed directly against the P & I Club if the club's rules contained a "pay to be paid clause" (providing that members' liabilities would be indemnified only where the member had itself discharged the liability first) which had not been complied with by the insolvent member.

The House of Lords so held in allowing appeals by P & I Clubs against a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice O'Connor, Lord Justice Singh and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith) determining two separate cases in favour of the third party claimants [7/6/90] (1989) 2 Lloyd's Rep 239.

In the first case Mr Justice Slade, at first instance, had allowed a claim by Firma C-Trade SA against Newcastle Protection and Indemnity Association ([1987] 2 Lloyd's Rep 299).

In the second case Mr Justice Saville, at first instance, had

QC and Mr Andrew Popplewell for Socimi Mobil Oil.

LORD BRANDON said that it was not in dispute that the "pay to be paid" provisions in the rules of the two clubs were terms of the contracts of insurance made between the members and the clubs. That being so, it was necessary, in order to determine the appeals, to pose and answer three questions.

First, immediately before the members were ordered to be wound up, what rights, if any, did the members have against the clubs under their contracts of insurance in respect of the liability shall, notwithstanding anything in any Act or rule of law to the contrary, be transferred to and vest in the third party to whom the liability was so incurred...

"(3) In so far as any contract of insurance made after the commencement of this Act in respect of any liability of the insured to third parties purports, whether directly or indirectly, to avoid those contracts or to alter the rights of the parties under them upon the happening of an event, the contract shall be of no effect.

Second, did the "pay to be paid" provisions, being terms of the contracts of insurance made between the members and the clubs, purport, whether directly or indirectly, to avoid those contracts or to alter the rights of the parties under them upon the happening of an event, so as to render those provisions to that extent of no effect under section 1(3) of the 1930 Act?

Third, having regard to the answers to the first and second questions, what rights against the clubs, if any, were transferred from the members to the third parties upon the members being ordered to be wound up?

In the result, his Lordship would answer the first question by saying that immediately before the members were ordered to be wound up they had only contingent rights against the clubs in respect of the liabilities to third parties incurred by them. The rights were continuing.

It was manifest from those considerations that a defendant who allowed a liability judgment to be entered against him, or became subject to such a judgment, stood to be subjected to an injustice which was not counterbalanced by any right to claimants. If they were properly to be held not entitled to a commercial rate of interest as from the date of the liability judgment.

For the plaintiff to be entitled to succeed in the present case the words "judgment debt" in section 17 of the 1838 Act had to be construed so as to mean "liability judgment" and the "time of entering up the judgment" referred to the liability judgment rather than the damages judgment.

Given that there were two judgments, as would be the result in any case in which liability and damages were separately determined, the relevant "judgment" had to be that which created the judgment debt and not that which established or decreed that there was a liability.

Such a construction of section 17 led to a logical and sensible result quite apart from conforming to the plain language of the section. There was not and could not have been any judgment debt created by the judgment of Mr Justice Pain in the present case.

3 That interest would be applied to so much of the award of damages which was represented by future loss, when that future

Solicitors: Tinsdills, Stoke-on-Trent; Grindleys, Stoke-on-Trent.

against a defendant by default or otherwise (the liability judgment) but with damages to be assessed, or whether interest on such judgment could only be recovered under the 1838 Act after damages had been assessed (the damages judgment).

If the entitlement to judgment debt interest arose from the moment in which the liability judgment was entered then three considerations arose.

1 That interest had to be applied to the figure awarded for general damages which had been assessed in current money as at the date of the making of the award of damages. The consequence was that such part of the award which had been enriched by the inflationary element of the commercial rate of interest then qualified for the further award of commercial rate interest.

2 That interest would be applied to such part of the special damage which had accrued between the date of the liability judgment and the damages judgment as above arose in regard to the inflationary element contained within the commercial rate of interest.

3 That interest would be applied to so much of the award of damages which was represented by future loss, when that future

interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum from the time of entering up the judgment... until the same shall be satisfied."

Mr Anthony Barker, QC and Mr Stephen Oliver-Jones for the plaintiff; Mr William Barnett, QC and Mr Peter Bowers for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE TURNER said that on June 2, 1982 the plaintiff was injured in the course of his work. On December 18, 1984 by consent it was directed by Mr Justice Pain that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment of 75 per cent.

Before his Lordship two principal issues had been litigated, the first being the sum in respect of which the plaintiff was entitled to recover as damages.

The second was the vexed question whether the plaintiff was entitled to interest on the judgment so entered under section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838 or under the provisions of section 3 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934, as re-enacted in the Administration of Justice Act 1982.

In recent months there had been a number of cases where, directly or indirectly, the court had been called upon to adjudicate on the question whether a plaintiff was entitled to interest on the judgment sum as a judgment debt pursuant to section 17 of the 1838 Act where judgment had been entered

gent in that it was a condition precedent to the members being indemnified by the clubs in respect of those liabilities that they should first have been discharged by the members themselves.

With regard to the third question there were substantial difficulties in the way of the third parties' contention that section 1(3) of the Act rendered the "pay to be paid" provisions in the clubs' rules of no effect.

The provisions applied throughout the lives of the contracts of insurance made between the members and the clubs, imposing a condition necessary to be fulfilled before any liability of the clubs to indemnify the members could arise. They were not provisions which only applied upon the happening of a specific event such as an order for the winding up of a member. They applied equally before and after such an event.

It was no doubt true that, upon any member being ordered to be wound up because of insolvency, that member would be likely to be prevented from discharging any liability to a third party which he had incurred and so be unable to obtain an indemnity from his club in respect of it.

That situation, however, did not result directly or indirectly, from any alteration of the member's rights under his contract of insurance. It resulted rather from the member's inability, by reason of insolvency, to exercise those rights.

The second question would, therefore, be answered by saying that the "pay to be paid" provisions, being terms of the contracts of insurance made between the members and the clubs, subject to a condition precedent to the third parties first paid to them selves the amounts of the liabilities to them which had been incurred by the members; that such a condition was impossible for the third parties to satisfy because a person could not pay money to himself, and that it therefore became ineffective or inapplicable; and that, in the result, the rights transferred to and vested in the third parties were not to be indemnified by the clubs.

The second view was that members admittedly had no accrued rights to be indemnified by the clubs, because they had not satisfied the condition

precedent of discharging the liabilities to the third parties themselves; the third parties could not as a result of the statutory transfer of rights, have transferred to them any better or larger rights against the clubs than those which the members had previously possessed; in the result, therefore, the parties did not have transferred to them any accrued rights to be indemnified by the clubs.

The first view was that the third parties had transferred to them rights to be indemnified by the clubs, subject to a condition precedent that the third parties first paid to themselves the amounts of the liabilities to them which had been incurred by the members; that such a condition was impossible for the third parties to satisfy because a person could not pay money to himself, and that it therefore became ineffective or inapplicable; and that, in the result, the rights transferred to and vested in the third parties were not to be indemnified by the clubs.

His Lordship had no doubt that the second view was to be preferred to the first. It was abundantly clear from the express terms of the Act that the legislature never intended, except as provided in section 1(3) which did not apply to the "pay to be paid" provisions in the clubs' rules, to put a third party in any better position as against the insured than that of the insured himself.

The effect of section 1(1) and section 1(4) was that, in a case where the insurer would have had a good defence to a claim made by the insured before the

statutory transfer of his rights to the third party, the insurer would have precisely the same good defence to a claim made by the third party after such transfer.

In the two instant cases it was not in doubt that the clubs would have had good defences to any claims to an indemnity made by the members before they were ordered to be wound up, on the ground that the condition precedent to their rights to such indemnity, namely, the prior discharge by the members of their liabilities to the third parties had not been satisfied. It had to follow that the clubs had the same good defences to claims for an indemnity made by the third parties after the members were ordered to be wound up.

Lord Goff and Lord Jauncey delivered concurring speeches and Lord Keith and Lord Ackner agreed.

Solicitors: Inc & Co Clyde & Co; Holman Fenwick & Willan; Allen & Overy.

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For further information, please contact **Adrian Fox** on **071-405 6062** (071-625 9417 evenings/weekends) or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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Please write, enclosing CV and current salary or partnership details to the Managing Partner, Ozanne van Leuven Perrot & Evans, Advocates, P.O. 186, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

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Please list separately any firms to which you do not wish your response to be forwarded.

All interviews will be conducted by our client.

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Continued on next page

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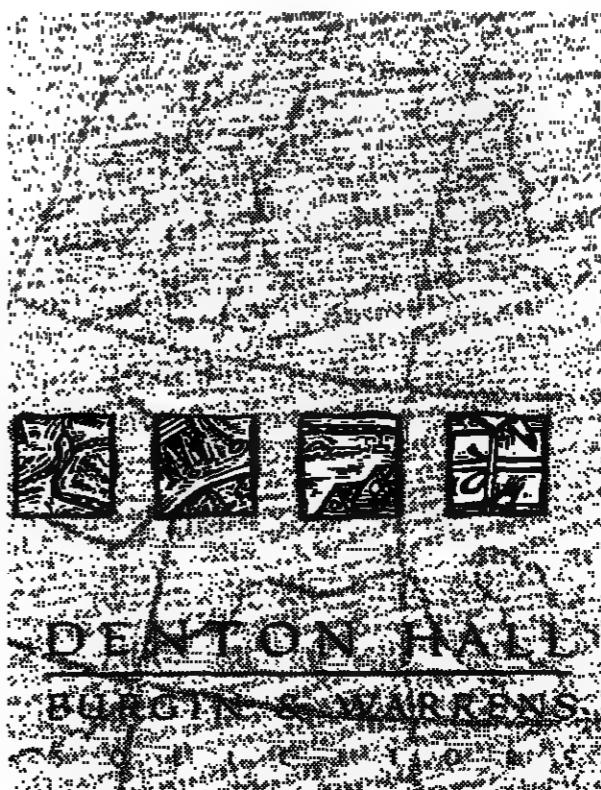
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MOTOR RACING

No winner cheered by the world so much as a Jaguar

By JOHN BLUNSDEN

THE closing minutes of the Le Mans 24 Hours race always provide one of the most emotional occasions of the motor racing year but, even by Le Mans standards, this year was something special.

It was a piece of pure theatre, beginning halfway through the final hour of the race when the two Silk Cut Jaguars took up formation at the head of the field, their drivers greeted with such a roar from the flag-waving crowd in the grandstands every time they cruised by that by comparison, Wembley Stadium on Cup Final day might be declared a zone of silence.

All the world seems to go to Le Mans to cheer the winner, but never with quite the same intensity as when it is a Jaguar. It is a tradition which was born in the golden Fifties, when Jaguar scored five times in seven years. Now the score is seven victories and this latest success provided the perfect going-away present for Sir John Egan, who authorised Jaguar's long overdue return to Le Mans in 1985 and who, at the end of this month, takes his leave of the company which he brought back from the brink of oblivion.

The race result was also a worthy reward for Martin Brundle, the team's lead driver, who, when his own car expired on Sunday morning with a broken water-pump belt, moved across to join John Nielsen and Price Cobb in their car and was to play a big role in their eventual victory despite experiencing leg cramp during his last two stints at the wheel.

For Brundle, a Le Mans victory had always been his prime goal; it had not sunk in properly on Sunday evening, but when it does it will probably mean more to him than his 1988 world sports prototype championship.

In a year when it has been difficult to fill the grandstands at some of the championship races, over 200,000 spectators, at least 40,000 of them from the United Kingdom, made their annual pilgrimage to Le Mans and it is quite ludicrous that politics, commercial avarice and sheer pig-headedness have conspired to keep the world's most famous endurance race out of the championship calendar.

The conflict between the organising club, the Automobile

.

Hopkirk retains lead

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Handley, the 1968 European saloon car champion, moved into second place in another mini Cooper S, one second ahead of Surtees Moss in a MG.

Today the marathon heads for the Italian Alps.

LEADING POSITION: 1, P Hopkirk (Cooper S), 21mm 3sec; 2, J Handley (Cooper S), 21mm 34sec; 3, S Moss (MG), 21mm 33sec; 4, M Gammans (MGB), 21mm 33sec; 5, J-P Magalhaes (Alfa Romeo Giulia), 21mm 3sec.

TABLE TENNIS

Top four facing showdown

By RICHARD EATON

THE top four players in England are to compete before the BBC Grandstand cameras to decide which of them is the best.

The identity of the country's leading player has been in doubt since halfway through last season, when Carl Pearn withdrew from the rankings in protest at the way in which they were calculated. This new event, at Gateshead on August 11, may give a clearer idea.

Chen Xinhua, the former

World Cup winner, who made his debut for England last month. This quartet will compete in a round-robin tour-

nament, followed by a final between the two highest-placed players.

Although the event will not be used as a basis for the new rankings, which have been held in abeyance for six months, it should provide a fascinating insight into the relative strengths of England's players, and it is surprising that the tournament is still seeking a sponsor.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

Britannic Assurance

championship

11, 110 over men

DERBY: Derbyshire v Warwickshire

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v

Glamorgan

LEICESTER: Leicester v

Mid夏威

BATH: Somerset v Essex

THE OVAL: Surrey v

Worcestershire

HOME: Sussex v Gloucestershire

Other matches

11.30-12.30

FENNERS: Cambridge University v

Notts

THE PARKS: Oxford University v

Lancashire

MILAN: Inter v Juventus

PARIS: Paris v

Montpellier

MUNICH: Bayern v

Werder Bremen

ROME: Roma v

Lazio

TURIN: Juventus v

Atalanta

OTHER SPORT

Cycling

TENNIS: Wimbledon

MOTORCYCLING: World

Racing

RUGBY UNION: BSB

Soccer

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The Times studies a relaxed manager who knows the importance of team relationships in the fraught World Cup arena

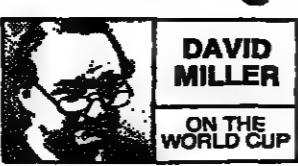
Harmony the keynote of German success

Erbs

If a West German team split with internal dissent could reach the final of the 1986 World Cup, what chance a squad now playing in Italy in near-perfect harmony?

The debonair Franz Beckenbauer, more relaxed than any of his 23 rival manager-coaches, hopes his side have not reached a peak too early.

After the so-called controversy of Germany being switched at the time of the draw in December, as the seeded team of group E in Verona to group D in Milan, Beckenbauer's squad is comfortably established in the lake district 50 minutes from



DAVID MILLER
ON THE
WORLD CUP

San Siro, with the prospect of playing both second round and quarter-final in Milan.

For the semi-final, which would be in Turin, they would be able to remain for preparation at their leafy hillside resort here beside a chattering Alpine stream, secure behind remote-controlled gates and with enough armed police for a prime minister's visit on checkpoint duty down the minor country road.

Environmentally, the German

manns are as well situated as temperamentally: unquestionably, with Italy, Germany and Brazil, one of the present front-runners. Such is the self-confidence coursing through the camp that Völler, the Roma half of the striking partnership with Klinsmann, of Inter, felt able to boast, after the five-goal victory over the Emirates: "Klinsmann and I are at the moment the best pair of strikers in the cup." It must be hoped, for his sake, it is not tempting providence against the Emirates, he missed four easy chances in 11 minutes before there was any score.

Beckenbauer, whose manager is urban and given to understatement, is himself of the view that all is going well. "It's encouraging, on every point," he says carefully, having just given his daily hour-long press conference, punctuated with smiles and free from any defensive guardrails. "Technically, the squad is stronger all round than four years ago, and has matured since the European championship of 1988 (when losing the semi-final to the Netherlands)."

The communication between players, he says, is excellent, on and off the field. "There are no groups at meal times, as there were in Mexico – a Bayern table here, a Cologne table there," he says.

"Not only is the team playing well, but the six players who are not even substitutes are in a happy mood and contribute to the morale of the side."

Beckenbauer was one of those urging FIFA to allow all 11 reserves to be on the bench and available as substitutes, not only for the more exact replacement of an injured player, but for the psychological benefit of the whole squad. When FIFA refused, he accused them of being out of touch.

"Part of the way to achieve harmony in the squad is in selection," he says. The clear implication is that he deliberately left out one or two players whom he regarded as

disruptive. One of those was probably Dörfler, of Bayern, a surprise omission in midfield.

After three World Cup final tournaments as a player, with one losing and one winning final and a semi-final, Beckenbauer well knows the significance of team relationships; even if German temperament is so level that they have more chance of playing well than most teams when divided among themselves.

What pleases Beckenbauer is that he is able to work with the squad both directly and through his captain, Lothar Matthäus, also with Inter: "He has learned a lot in Italy," Beckenbauer says. "In the past, you sometimes couldn't

see him in important games, but now he is willing to take responsibility."

Beckenbauer's own relationship as captain with Helmut Schön, the manager, was thought to be unstable, he exercising undue influence. He knows the risks within such partnerships. He will not say, for the moment, whether this is a better team than any of those in which he played. It is too early, he says, though he believes the motivation could not be stronger.

He deftly, as being absurd, the notion that Germany would have any motive to collaborate with Columbia today in order to assist qualification: as in the shameful

arranged draw with Austria in Spain in 1982. A point now would assure Columbia of third place.

Whatever the outcome in Italy, his role as team manager will terminate, Bertie Vogts succeeding him. He intends to go into marketing and sponsorship for DFB, the German federation.

Although he has made a small fortune from the game, Beckenbauer has managed never to seem a mercenary, not even in his days with Cosmos. His dignity has never deserted him. He is one of few men whose reputation has come close to challenging the maxim that the game is greater than the players.

WORLD CUP NOTEBOOK

Cutting a dash as wolfhound

EVER since a Scottish supporter arrived in Argentina by submarine, the World Cup has been a focus for the antics of supporters who travel on their wits. Italy 90 has thrown up a man who dresses as a dog, an intrepid cyclist, and a self-anthing salesman.

Adrian Mooney, alias "Macau", the team mascot, had his trip to Italy paid by the Republic of Ireland's sponsors to don a grey Irish wolfhound costume. The Dublin University student, aged 20, has gone down a storm. Pity about the football.

A bar owner, Ramon Munoz from Majorca, pedalled 1,100 miles to Spain's match against South Korea on Sunday night. The 115-mile hop to Verona for Spain's match on Thursday will be a breeze.

Chris Mussell, from London, is doing a roaring trade in souvenirs. He was selling red-and-yellow striped scarves, caps and flags to Spanish supporters at Udine on Sunday. Yesterday, he was on the train to Bari to take in Cameroon v Soviet Union. Mussell has already brought back to London once to stock up on new wares, and by the time he leaves Italy on Thursday, he expects to have sold souvenirs at eight matches. Best customers? The Irish and the Swedes.

Bridal party

FOR many brides, a honeymoon spent at the World Cup would prove the precursor of divorce proceedings. Happily, that is not the case for Beverly and Peter Mapp, two Sunderland supporters, who married a fortnight ago and set out from Newcastle to Sardinia by coach with 44 others from the north-east to cheer on England.

The Mapps and friends – a mixture of Newcastle and Sunderland supporters – are staying in a hotel in Muravera, a village 40km from Cagliari. Tim O'Brien, the group organiser, arranged a football match with the village team, which the locals won 4-2, followed by a barbecue. O'Brien said: "Perhaps our Geordie accents have confused them and they don't think we are really English."

Hated panzers

DIDRY March may not have realised it at the time, as the nation cringed, but his description of West Germany "moving forward like panzer divisions" would ring true with Italians. The West Germans who play in the Italian League are often called "panzer". The news that before England's game against the Netherlands, West Germany topped the hooligan arrest league provoked the headline in *Corriere dello Sport*: "Surprise: the panzer hooligans are more violent and dangerous than the English".

No answer

EVEN the computer used by the World Cup organisers to predict the last 16 has drawn a blank with the long-drawn dogfight for honours in group F. The prediction now stands out with cast-iron forecast for the second round but choked in filling in the names from England and the Republic's group.

The United Arab Emirates are similarly pointless at the moment, but at least their players have the consolation that they are against Yugoslavia in the group D meeting in Bologna this afternoon will earn Rolls Royces for the scores. The expected Yugoslav win will put them in the second round for only the second time since 1962.

Colombia will be hoping to capitalise on any Yugoslav slips, but first they must overcome a formidable obstacle in the shape of West Germany, the group leaders and top scorers in the tournament with nine goals to date, in Milan this afternoon.

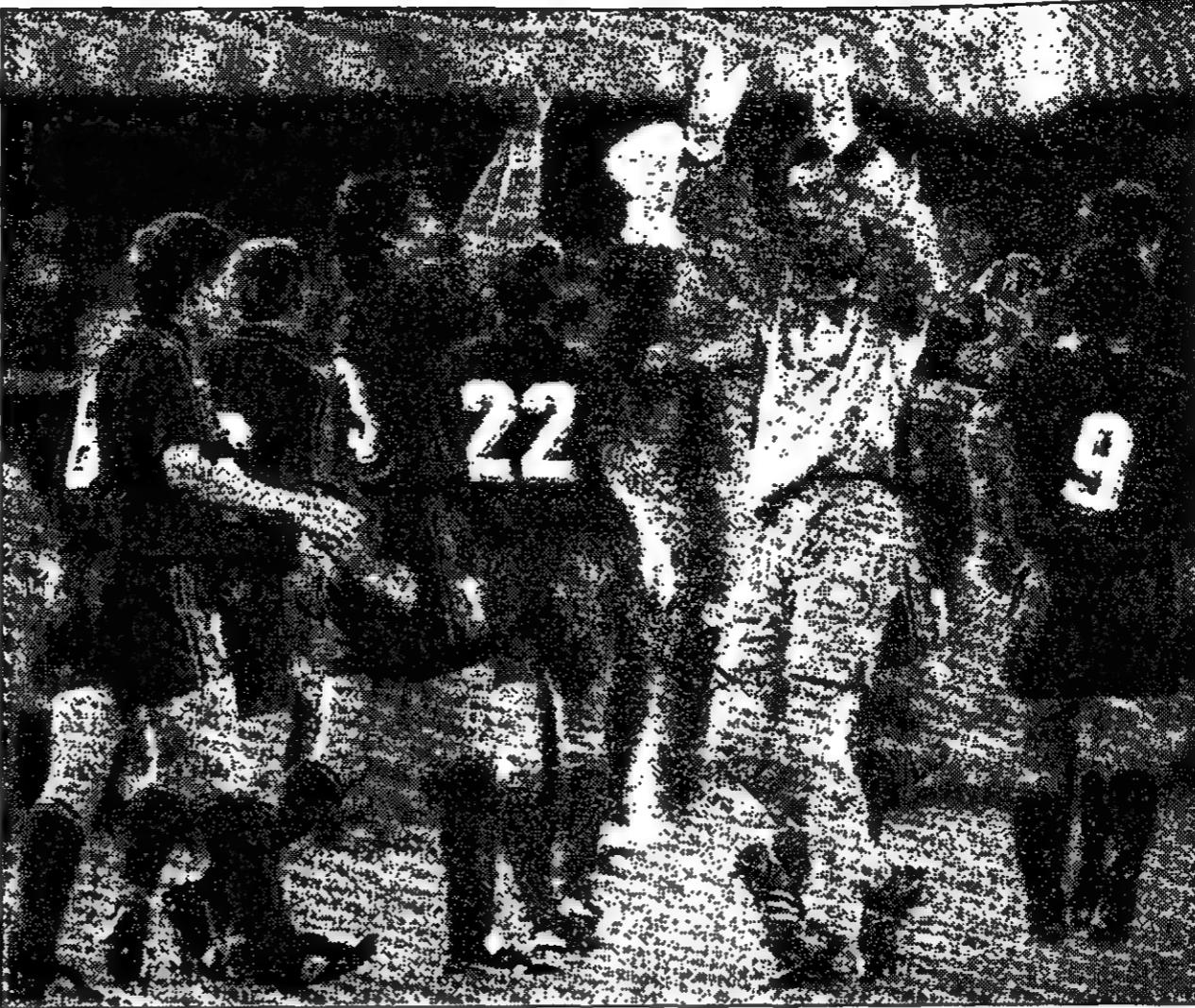
Sendings-off

A keen British, B Massing (Cameroun v Spain, 11.30pm, Bari) and a young Argentine, M Lopez (Uruguay v Czechoslovakia, 11.30pm, Bari) will be the first to go. B Massing (Cameroun v Spain, 11.30pm, Bari) and a young Argentine, M Lopez (Uruguay v Czechoslovakia, 11.30pm, Bari) will be the first to go.

No difference

DID John Motson really say, when trying to explain the complexity of group F during the England v Netherlands match: "If all the games are drawn then the group will be decided on goal difference"?

WALTER GAMMIE



Hands up: Preud'homme, the goalkeeper, leads the Belgian celebrations after their win over Uruguay in Verona

Spain rely on magic of Michel

Belgium counting the cost of second-round qualification

Belgium

Uruguay

Spain

South Korea

UDINE (Reuters) – Michel

scored the first treble of

the World Cup on Sunday to help

Spain to a 3-1 win over South

Korea in a match within

sight of a place in the second

round. The first goal, midway

through the first half, was

quietly placed free kick just

after an hour, and a jinking run

ending in a left-foot shot nine

minutes from time showed the

best of the stylish Michel's skills.

KwanHwang-Byeok scored two

minutes before half-time to keep

South Korea in group E alive

but a second successive defeat –

they lost 2-0 to Belgium in their

opening match – means they

have little chance of squeezing

through to the second round.

Spain, taking their tally to

three points from two games

are almost guaranteed a place in

the last 16. But only the three

moments of Michel magic lifted

a performance that was far from

smooth or convincing.

The Spaniards wasted

chances and a second successive

laid-back showing by the usually

razor-sharp Bartraquero re-

sulted in a Spanish forward

and captain being substituted 12

minutes from time.

The Koreans, with four

changes from the team that lost

to Belgium, made most of the

early running as Spain took

time to get into gear. Choi In-yung,

the goalkeeper, who was blamed

for handing Belgium their first

goal five days earlier, played

well and kept out most of the

Spanish attempts. But there was

nothing he could do to prevent

any of Michel's goals.

Luis Garcia, the Spain manager,

said: "The victory will

certainly lead to a more relaxed

atmosphere among the

players."

Spain's coach, Luis Aragones,

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Spain's coach, Luis Aragones,

Hanbury's fluent Curragh winner can collect Prince Of Wales's Stakes on opening day of the royal meeting

Batshoof poised for honours

By MANDARIN
(MICHAEL PHILLIPS)

PAT Eddery, who is odds on to become the leading jockey at Royal Ascot and thus win the Ritz Trophy again, looks poised to make a good start to the meeting by winning the Prince Of Wales's Stakes on Batshoof, who is my nap.

With Legal Case, Dolpour and Relief Pitcher all also standing their ground, this group two, run over 10 furlongs, is one of the most fascinating of the entire meeting.

Legal Case has not been seen in public since he beat Dolpour by a head to win the Champion Stakes at Newmarket last October.

On that occasion Scenic, another of today's contestants who will be wearing blinkers for the first time, was 1½ lengths behind in fourth place.

Dolpour, on the other hand, has come out this season once and won the Gordon Richard Stakes at Sandown Park,

where Ben Hanbury's Batshoof was beaten approximately half a length in third place after being hampered badly at a critical stage.

The conditions of today's race arguably suit Dolpour the best as he will be receiving a small weight concession from both Legal Case and Batshoof.

The latter is preferred, though, because of the fine impression he created in Ireland a little over four weeks ago, when he won the Rogers Gold Cup over today's distance in the most emphatic style.

Having ridden Relief Pitcher to win listed events at Deauville last August and Goodwood last month, Eddery will be only too well aware of the danger posed by the Peter Walwyn-trained colt who, with Steve Cauthen aboard this time, is likely to make his customary dart for home soon after entering the straight. What the Irish race showed was that Batshoof is blessed with a finishing

burst which can cut down even one as talented as Relief Pitcher.

As for Scenic, Alcando and Termon they were all beaten recently by Relief Pitcher's stable companion Husyan, who misses today's race in order to concentrate on Friday's Hardwicke Stakes.

The latter is preferred, though, because of the fine impression he created in Ireland a little over four weeks ago, when he won the Rogers Gold Cup over today's distance in the most emphatic style.

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burst which can cut down even one as talented as Relief Pitcher.

When he was making his seasonal debut and I think we have the right ingredients for a victory by Distant Relative

Anshan and Rock City, who finished third and fourth in the 2,000 Guineas, take on one another in the St James's Palace Stakes for which classic form will also be represented by Royal Academy and Book The Band, respectively second and fourth in the Irish and French 2,000.

What I found disconcerting about the Irish classic was the fact that the main participants all finished in a heap, with only two lengths covering the first six. Normally, that is not a sign of excellence.

In the circumstances, I am content to look elsewhere for the probable winner of today's group one race and go for Lard Florey, who impressed when beating Palace Street and Kaheel over a mile at Kempton. That form has stood up well with Palace Street then winning the John Of Gaunt Stakes at Haydock

and Kaheel finishing fourth in the Derby.

Thirteen two-year-olds who have between them won 18 races this season will contest the Coventry Stakes.

They will all have to go to catch Mac's Imp, who was most impressive when winning at Newmarket and Goodwood. At Newbury last Wednesday, he was less convincing. However, as he blew hard after that race, which his trainer Bill O'Gorman described later as a profitable exercise spin, he should be razor-sharp and back to his best now.

A success for Mac's Imp can trigger a double for his jockey Alan Munro, to be completed by Travelling Light winning the Ascot handicaps.

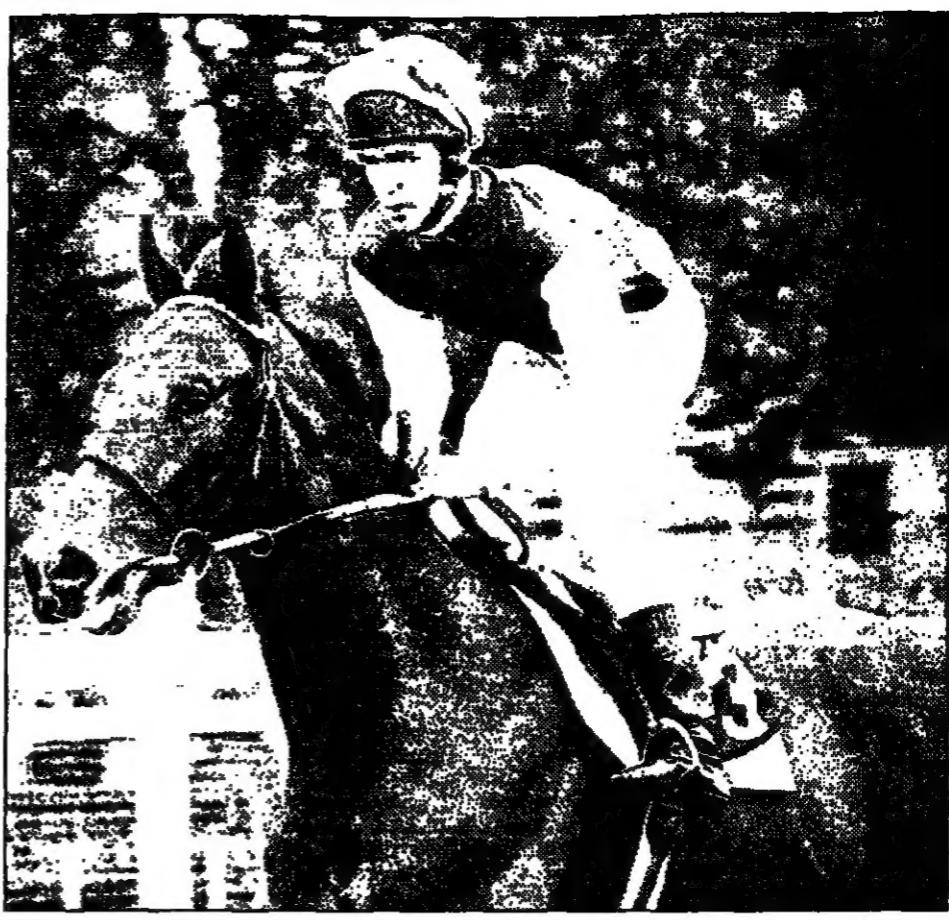
Finally, Nashwan's younger half-brother is just preferred to Private Tender for the King Edward VII Stakes in the belief that he will turn out to be better over today's trip than at a mile.

True to form, the meeting begins with the Queen Anne Stakes. Safwan, Distant Relative, Montagem, Markofdistinction, and Magic Gleam are all declared so this is a carbon-copy of the Lockinge Stakes, run over the straight mile at Newbury last month in which they occupied the first five places.

This time though Distant

Relative will be meeting Safwan on 3lb better terms for a two-length heating.

And to that the fact that the winner got first run on him



Luca Cumani's progressive Lord Florey, winner of his two outings this term, is a fancied contender for the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot today

Red Paddy cut to 12-1 in major Hunt Cup gamble

By PHIL MCLENNAN

RED Paddy, heavily backed to capture last year's Royal Hunt Cup before being withdrawn at the eleventh hour, was yesterday gambled on to retrieve those losses in tomorrow's renewal of this highly-competitive handicap.

Peter Makin's five-year-old, widely available at 25-1 before the weekend, was cut from 20-1 to 12-1 by Corals following bets of 800 each-way and £400 each-way at the longer price.

The Osborne Maisey trainer, who landed two valuable sponsored prizes on Saturday with Katzkeena and Elbie, has again secured the services of Steve Carson, who partnered the Red Sun set gelding to such good effect when successful at Sandown last September.

Following his Sandown victory, he finished last year with a good sixth on the soft ground in the Cambridgeshire. This season, Red Paddy has had two quiet runs at Thirsk and Lingfield, since when the stable has hit peak form. Makin also runs Curtain Call, the mount of John Reid.

Fedorina, 25-1 from 33-1, was another to be well supported with Corals yesterday but Pride Of Araby, representing the dual Derby-winning team of Khaled Abdulla, Roger Charlton and

Fresh look at history of Ascot

By JACK WATERMAN

MEN in grey and black in the Royal Enclosure today at Ascot may not know it, but the way they dressed this morning was dictated 200 years ago by George "Bear" Brumwell. As a member of the Prince Regent's party at the races, and arbiter of fashion, he decided drab attire was smart.

The Queen, when she drives down the course, will be continuing a tradition which dates from a little later, when "Prinny" had become King George IV.

On Thursday, the name of the horse which wins the Gold Cup will be added to an illustrious roll of honour dating back to 1807, including, at random, great winners such as St Simon and the French-bred Gladiateur, so called the "Avenger of Waterloo".

Such history has found an appropriate narrator in Richard Onslow, whose latest book, *Royal Ascot*, will further enhance his just reputation for a scholarly but entertaining approach to disintering Turf affairs and making them as fresh as today's news.

From Queen Anne, who started it all, through the early nakedness days of tents, gaming, cock-fighting, whores and highwaymen, on to Victorian scandals and Edwardian gamblers, up to modern times, every page is alive with incident and detail.

Human foibles apart, the Ascot achievements of jockeys from the Cliffeys to Lester Piggott, with his 11 Gold Cup victories, receive their due acclaim; as do those of the horses, from Eclipse himself, who ran in 1769, through the most popular idol of all, Brown Jack, right up to the Gold Cup disqualification of Royal Gait in 1988.

Well illustrated and fine, half-toned and colour, this is a notable addition to Turf literature.

Royal Ascot by Richard Onslow (Crowood Press, £18.95)

Blindered first time

ROYAL ASCOT: 3.5 Seaside, 3.6 Book The Band, 4.5 Donut Dancer, 3.55 Sallys Prince, Balaena.

Yesterday's afternoon results

Brighton

THE Jockey Club has agreed to restructure its management and operating procedures following a review carried out by Christopher Haines, the chief executive.

The committee system is to remain with each committee chaired by a member with the exception of the administration and finance committee, which will be disbanded and replaced by a finance steward.

The racecourse steward will assume responsibility for security from the deputy senior steward and he will no longer look after personnel matters

as that of secretary to the Jockey Club abolished. He remains keeper of the match book.

New members elected to the Jockey Club are: Sir Ernest Harrison, Sir John Cotterell, Tony Budge, David Brotherton and Guy Kindersley.

which will now be taken on by the chief executive.

The committees are to be served within a divisional structure by specialist departments with a director heading each division.

Christopher Foster has been appointed deputy chief executive with his previous position as that of secretary to the Jockey Club abolished. He remains keeper of the match book.

New members elected to the Jockey Club are: Sir Ernest Harrison, Sir John Cotterell, Tony Budge, David Brotherton and Guy Kindersley.

Yesterdays afternoon results

Edinburgh

GOING: good

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CRICKET

Essex's bowlers are sadly innocuous on a Bath pudding

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

BATH (second day of three): Somerset, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 200 runs behind Essex

ESSEX'S season so far has not remotely kept to the expected script. They lost their first four Sunday games, went out of the Benson and Hedges Cup and have won only one out of seven in the championship. As they strive, in their usual businesslike way, to put matters right, this was the sort of day they demonstrably did not need.

The pitch in this charming bowl of a ground seldom inclines to pace and bounce but this one is taking tradition to extreme. It is a pudding. Soft and hopelessly slow, it is a heartbreaker to bowl upon and of no great use to any batsman wanting to play shots. Just the type, in fact, to be most heartily discouraged.

Even after amassing 431 for three on Saturday, Essex were potentially reliant on a spot of collusion to give this game purpose. Either that, or they had to bowl out Somerset twice. The weather, however,

Disruption fails to halt Capel

By RICHARD STREETON

NORTHAMPTON (final day of three): Surrey, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 233 runs behind Worcestershire

DAVID Capel took the opportunity to extend the remarkable tally of runs he has amassed since his return from injury as rain disrupted the final stages of this match. Only 36 overs were possible yesterday, with nearly three hours lost from mid-morning onwards and an early close after play was resumed.

Capel, who made 123 in Northamptonshire's first inn-

ings, was undefeated with 65 when the game was finally abandoned. He faced 94 balls, hit 12 fours, mostly with firmly-struck drives, and was the inevitable choice for the Testley Biscuit-man-of-the-match award.

This was Capel's third match since he returned ten days after an injury to his knee. He made 113 and 64 not out against Glamorgan in a champion-

ship game interspersed with 121 in a Refuge Assurance

League match between the same sides. Capel did not bowl on Sunday against the New Zealanders because of a slight twinge in his back, but this is not considered serious and presumably will soon be back in the England selectors' minds.

There was nothing at stake for either side once the weather broke after the opening 40 minutes of play. Northamptonshire, resuming at 71 for two, made brisk progress before the stoppage. Lamb oozed confidence and timed the ball perfectly against Bracewell and Morrison. Bailey was undone at 92 by a ball from Morrison that kept low before the long hold-up began.

Afterwards the New Zealanders, with the second Test on Thursday in mind, understandably moved gingerly on the soaked outfield.

Millnow, the gangling seam bowler for the New Zealanders, who injured a shin bone on Saturday, will be out of the game for at least ten days. Northamptonshire have also learned that Larkins will not be available again as soon as they had hoped. His broken finger remains stiff and a scheduled workout with the second XI has been put back until next week at the earliest.

Whittingdale makes awards to young players

By RICHARD STREETON

CONTRARY to what was widely thought, Sir Richard Hadlee, the New Zealand all-rounder, will not be the first man to play Test match cricket after being knighted when he appears against England at Lord's on Thursday. The statisticians, though, can be forgiven for overlooking the Maharan of Vizianagram, the captain of India, who was knighted between the first and second Tests in England in 1936.

"Vizzy", as he was affectionately known in cricket circles, was knighted more for distinguished work and goodwill in the days of Empire as much as

Test cricket when enabled.

Discounting mere Honourables, such as Bligh, Calthorpe, Jackson and Tennison, the third and only other title to appear on a Test match

scoreboard (I think) was Sir Timothy O'Brien, an Irish baronet. To hide his cricket appearances from his employers, Sir Timothy played for Middlesex under a variety of names.

The last titled person regularly to play county cricket was a baronet: Sir Derrick Bailey, son of Sir Abe Bailey, of South Africa. A Wykemist, Sir Derrick appeared for Gloucestershire from 1949 to 1952 and was captain for his last two years. If memory is right, he played on scorecards as "Sir D. Bailey" which might help Lord's if you are pondering whether Hadlee must be shown as Sir Richard Hadlee, which, strictly speaking, would be more correct.

The first two of these, worth £500 each, will be given tomorrow to Mike Atherton and Chris Lewis. The criteria are that be tempted elsewhere.

Oliver is still in trim as Winnington win

CLUB CRICKET BY MICHAEL AUSTIN

SYL Oliver, a West Indian now in his sixtieth year, confirmed that age is no barrier to class with a match-winning innings of 71 for Winnington Park against Winnington in the Cheshire County League.

Oliver, a former professional in the Central Lancashire League, returned three for 30 with his now medium-slow bowling before Winnington Park reached 182 to triumph by the wicket.

Charlie Holmes are no doubt delighted that Chris Wright, a former Middleton fast bowler, moved to the area recently. He has taken 13 for 86 in two matches, including nine for 36 against Heaton Mersey in the 150-run win which maintained the team at the top of the table.

Les MacFarlane, the former Northamptonshire, Lancashire and Glamorgan seam bowler, took five for 45 for Old Northamptonians on the Northants County League, then

defended Wellington's victory with staunch batting.

Wayne Kilford, the England Under-21 rugby union full back, scored 89 not out for Birkdale, who drew with Chesterfield in the Bassettlaw League. Oliver Smith, a Gloucestershire prospect completing studies at York University, scored 113 not out for Clifton Flax Bourton against Gloucester in a remarkable Western League game, it produced 548 runs, including three individual hundreds.

This contrasted with a cup match in the North East, where an 80-year-old player from another side scored a run. The game involved teams from Darlington, the hosts, and Synthonia, who had only two players because of a travelling error.

Steven Eland, of Synthonia, won the toss and batted in the hope that the rest of his team would arrive but he was bowled by a ball without a run scored.

Frank Smith and Philip Crowther batted for Darlington, with the rest of their team making up the fielders. When Eland's fourth ball was a wide, Synthonia had lost a curious game by ten wickets.

Neil Marchant, with 185, and Robert Hansford, who scored 114, shared an unbroken opening partnership of 310 for Norths against Heave at Horsforth on Sunday.

On the same ground – soon to face the mechanical diggers to make way for a truck road – Chichester Priory made 313 without loss in a Sussex League cup match earlier this season.

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ATHLETICS

Sanderson decides to fill javelin void left by Whitbread

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

TESSA Sanderson, who said four months ago, after winning the Commonwealth javelin title for the third time, that she would probably retire, has decided to continue in the sport.

Although she has not competed since her Commonwealth triumph, she says she has been training for the last nine weeks and that she has thrown 60 metres in practice. That is further than any other Briton has thrown this year. "I'm quite happy with that, because I've not really knuckled down to any major training yet," Sanderson said yesterday.

Her decision is a timely one for Britain after confirmation a fortnight ago that Fatima Whitbread, the world champion, would miss the rest of the season with a shoulder injury.

Sanderson is now aged 34 and has set her sights on competing in the Barcelona Olympics. She would then be 36 and would become the first British athlete to compete at five Olympic Games. Olympic champion in 1984, she has been ranked in the top two in Britain for 17 consecutive years.

"I was seriously contemplating retirement for two reasons," she said. "One, I

didn't have a sponsor, and, two, I was having a lot of trouble with my Achilles tendon."

She is not troubled by the tendon any more, but nor is she bothered by telephone calls with offers of sponsorship. "I find it amazing that, over the last few years, I have had to do it myself," Sanderson said.

While Whitbread suggested recently that she stood to lose £100,000 if she did not compete this year, Sanderson said that her absence from the sport would cost her nothing like that. "I have never earned £100,000," she said.

Her decision to continue will embrace the European championships in Split this summer. A qualifying distance of 57.00 metres is all that is needed, for she would be sure to receive discretionary selection if she chose not to contest the trial. That could come on Friday in the McVitie's Challenge at Portsmouth because she has made herself available for selection by Britain in the women's match against the United States.

"Why can't I attract sponsorship? I've got the figure, I've got the looks, there is nothing I could not endorse."

"People say my job [as a television presenter with Sky News] pays me a good whack, but it doesn't. A lot of people

in track are earning more than me in my job. If I went to Barcelona I think I could do well there. I was thinking of retiring because I wasn't getting any help, but I've decided to carry on."

After failing in Seoul to defend her Olympic title, won in Los Angeles four years before, Sanderson was sure her javelin career was over. "When I tried to throw and my leg packed up I said, 'That's it, Tessa. Finished. All over,'" she said then. She endured three operations on her leg and was back in 1989 to throw 61.34 metres.

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Although she threw 65.72 metres to win the Commonwealth Games in Auckland, only performances registered from March 1 onwards are eligible as qualifying marks.

HOCKEY

Defensive errors tip the balance

From SYDNEY FRISKIN
IN AMSTERDAM

GREAT Britain once again failed to find a winning formula despite displaying much courage and determination and lost their second match in the BMW seven nations tournament here yesterday to a more virile and more constructive Australian team.

The Australians, who are looking better with every outing, were able to find each other more readily. They had better control in half in Birmingham, who acquired more fluency with his distribution.

When an Australian gained possession near or over the 23-yard line he was more often than not, completely unmoved. Australia also had the more defensive leaving Britain to look back hopefully on a few costly mistakes.

Australia made good use of the open spaces in the first 20 minutes, but the two goals they

scored in this period, though extremely well taken, were the results of appalling defensive mistakes. After six minutes Stephen Davies took a free hit for Australia and Halls, trying to intercept, deflected the ball to Wansbrough, who accepted the gift gratefully and scored.

Ten minutes later, a centre from Stephen Davies swept the groping stick of Martin and Hager, left on his own, scored the second goal.

The underworked Australian defence was caught off guard in the 26th minute, when Kirkwood scored from Robert Thompson's back pass.

Three minutes after resumption of play Australia forced the first short corner of the match, from which Stacy scored their third goal with a strong hit, the ball being deflected into goal.

The race organisers at the Royal Western Yacht Club headquarters in Plymouth were expressing concern yesterday at the wayward track that Geoff Hales and his crewman, Stephen Moon, are tracing on the chart.

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SPORT

TUESDAY JUNE 19 1990

Robson out of decisive game

From STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT
CAGLIARI

ENGLAND are preparing to avoid the dreaded prospect of a lottery by qualifying as the winners of group F, but they must do so without Bryan Robson. The captain's damaged toe has improved but, like Achilles, his heel remains a weakness and prompts thoughts that he will not be available on Thursday.

Bobby Robson is already resigned to being without his namesake for the decisive tie against Egypt. "In my mind, I'm thinking that I'll have to replace him," he said yesterday. "If he does recover, I will consider that a bonus." Although Lincker also missed training with a bruised toe, he will be fit.

It is as well that England's manager has found a system which can work adequately without the midfield player who has so effectively guarded the back four during the last two years. It would be even more regrettable now if Bobby Robson alters the formation he used against the Netherlands.

He could change the personnel. The speedy Parker would be a greater asset as one of the central defensive markers than the tall and less mobile Butcher, for example, and Steven might be creatively more productive than Parker on the right flank. Yet he must persist with Wright in the sweeper's role.

Without Bryan Robson, England would otherwise be not only vulnerable in the centre of the defence, but also less forceful in attack. McMahon, who was originally being groomed as the understudy for the captain, can step into the position and act as Gascoigne's assistant in midfield.

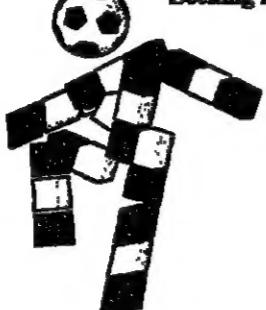
Although Gascoigne is the revelation of the group so far, he still requires protection. "He needs someone who understands him" in the words of Bobby Robson. Platt, adequately though he performed when he came on as Bryan Robson's substitute on Saturday, is not yet experienced enough convincingly to carry the onerous responsibility.

McMahon should be allowed to compensate for his error which cost England a point in the opening tie against the Republic of Ireland. Had he not lost control, there would be no urgent need for Bobby Robson to consider dismissing the possibility of being involved in a game of Russian roulette in Rome on Thursday night.

"There is one way to avoid that," he said. "And that is to get two points. Our destiny is in our own hands and I'll pick a side which gives us a chance of winning." He added, significantly, that it also "must not lose". McMahon



Seeking inspiration: Robson, the manager, consults one of the bibles presented to his team as the England party prepare to face Egypt.



World Cup, page 40

Strömberg
storm
for Nordin

CAMOGLI (AFP) — Ollie Nordin's dilemma over the Italian-based midfield player, Glenn Strömberg, threatens to cost him his job as Sweden's coach.

Defeats in both World Cup group C games have led to calls for Nordin's head from

Swedish supporters and the media, who are furious that he has not played Strömberg from the start of the games against Brazil and Scotland.

The Swedish newspaper, *Aftonbladet*, said it received hundreds of telephone calls from irate readers after the 2-1 defeat by Scotland on Saturday.

Nordin refuses to say whether he will play Strömberg from the start of tomorrow night's make-or-break match against Costa Rica. "Although he was lively in both games, I don't think that is the only reason why I should put Strömberg in," the Swedish coach said. "Maybe if we had put him on earlier against Scotland we could have had more chances, but you must remember that he came on with 15 to 20 minutes left against a tired back line."

But if I was given the choice, I would rather be in the position we are in now. With respect to Egypt, I'm glad that we are facing them, rather than the Irish or the Dutch."

In case the spirits were not

high enough, a presentation

was made at the end of

training which suggests that

his squad is also receiving

divine guidance. The church in Cagliari, after being

thanked for helping England's

supporters, returned the gesture by donating a bible to

each of the players.

The top two in each of the six groups will go through to the second round; they will be joined by the four most successful third-placed finishers. The third-place qualifiers will be decided first, on points; second, on goals difference; third, on goals; fourth, by the drawing of lots.

HOW THEY QUALIFY

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Very little is beyond belief once the jostling for places begins before the knock-out stage of the finals, but even if Lazaroni intended such an improbable manoeuvre, it would be exceptionally incautious to make his strategy public. He could always, of course, be hinting to the Brazilians that they might prefer to execute the same manoeuvre themselves by drawing with Czechoslovakia, thus leaving Brazil free to do whatever they please against Scotland. However, the Italians would unquestionably feel safer in the half of the draw which includes Brazil and not West Germany.

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